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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Last Night's Session of the Senate.

McClure's Election Bill and Fifty Amendments.

Confirmation of Superintendent of Public Printing.

Nomination of Member of Board of Public Charities.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock to consider Mr. McClure's Election bill. About fifty amendments were made, all of which were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. It will be up again to-morrow.

John McCurdy, of Cumberland, was confirmed as Superintendent of Public Printing.

The Governor has nominated Francis Wells, of Philadelphia, as a member of the Board of Public Charities, in place of Wilmer Worthington, deceased.

A heavy snow is falling here, and at all points on the Pennsylvania Central east of the mountains.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Condition of the Muskingum—Sleet Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 13, 1874.

The Muskingum has been bankfull for a week past and too high for boats to dock until last night, when the steamer Cassell arrived from McConnellsville. The Brooks will leave for Pittsburgh on Friday. Captain Darlington has so far recovered as to resume command. The sleet storm of last week did considerable damage to young orchards and forest trees in the western part of the county. The storm reached but a few miles into the country.

FORT WAYNE.

Sentence for Larceny—Insurance Controversy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, January 13, 1874.

Charles Elliott was to-day sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and disfranchisement for two years, for stealing some gloves and mittens from a dry goods store a few weeks since.

The owner of the large warehouse which was destroyed by fire three weeks ago, is expecting litigation with the insurance companies as they refuse to pay the insurance; for what reason, is not yet made public.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1874.

TROUBLE WITH THE UNEMPLOYED—A MEETING BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE—SEVERAL HEADS BRUISED.

This morning, about eleven o'clock, a large number of unemployed congregated in groups of a few hundred each, in Tompkins square, apparently waiting the arrival of other bands and their leaders, that the meeting might be organized. Police Commissioner Dwyer was in the locality and went to the Seventeenth precinct station, from which soon issued twenty-two policemen, under command of Captain Walsh and Sergeant Berthold. They marched quickly to Tompkins square and divided into two parties, the captain commanding one body and the sergeant the other. Sergeant Berthold moved on an ugly looking crowd having a banner inscribed "Tenth Ward Association." He advised them to retire in peace, and not give occasion for a disturbance. He was answered by a tall fellow of military aspect, who appeared to be the leader, calling upon the men of the association to "Stand firm," and they did. Officer Waldron by this time came in front of the leader, who refused to move back, and the two engaged in a struggle. The sergeant stepped quickly to assist the officer, but was met by a little hungry looking person, who, when he struck him on the temple with a heavy carpenter's hammer. Blood flowed freely from the wound. Meyer was immediately knocked senseless and a general and vigorous clubbing began, out of which the officers became victorious, bearing with them a number of prisoners. When Meyer was asked at the station house, by Sergeant Berthold, why he struck him, he answered "Because Hoefleches, their leader, told him to strike any policeman that interfered with them. Besides," said the prisoner, "I am ten days without food and I am desperate." At the Sixth precinct a large number of police were held in readiness. One man in the crowd had a communistic flag, but he did not get time to unfurl it. Mayor Havemeyer was at police headquarters up to noon, when he came down to his office and said he would not address the workingmen. First avenue continued crowded up to one o'clock, and workingmen from time to time crowded two deep along the sidewalk, but did not venture into the square. The adjoining streets and avenues are crowded with people who fear to venture into First avenue. Although the avenue is so full of people, there is no shouting or disorder, and the police say the lesson the rioters got this morning will have a wholesome effect.

SENTENCE OF EX-SENATOR GRAHAM.

Ex-Senator Graham, the defaulting president of the Wallkill National bank, was to-day sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

IMPERFECT HEATER—SEVERAL PERSONS BURNED ALIVE.

This morning a fire occurred in the brick building, No. 24 East Sixtieth street, and the flames spread rapidly. Its being known that a number of persons were in the house, a second and third alarm were sent out, and in a short time a large number of firemen were on the spot. Every device was resorted to to reach the occupants, but the firemen were driven off at every point by the flames. Jacob Stiner, a well known tea merchant of this city, jumped from one of the back windows of the second story window and was found in the yard with a burned and mangled servant girl, named Mary McGuire. She was found with both legs broken, and was then removed to Bellevue Hospital. The firemen, in searching the building, found the bodies of Mrs. Stiner and her daughter, smothered in their rooms. The fire is said to have been caused by an imperfect heater. It is rumored there are several other bodies in the ruins.

The house was a four-story brown stone, occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Steiner. The loss is $75,000.

It is said that fifty thousand dollars worth of diamonds were lost.

THE WEATHER.

Midnight Bulletin.

JANUARY 13, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	32	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	30	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	7	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	11	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kans	7	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	31	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	37	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	43	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	−3	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	28	N. E.	Hy Snow.
St. Louis, Mo	23	N. W.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30	N. W.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	26	W.	Cloudy.

Bar-room Prayer Meetings—The Temperance Revival.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SABINA, O., January 13, 1874.

We are having quite a temperance revival here, after the style of the Washington Court House revival. Sixty-six ladies, who are enlisted in the cause, go from saloon to saloon holding their prayer meetings with good success. The excitement has grown intensely, but still everything is done decently and in order. The public generally sympathizes with the movement. The meetings are large and enthusiastic. The good work is still going on.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., January 13, 1874.

Our city is ablaze with the temperance excitement. Every day last week meetings were held, and a Woman's Temperance League was organized. On Saturday a procession of ladies, numbering eighty, visited the most prominent saloons, where they prayed and sang, and appealed to the proprietors to stop selling liquor. Where the doors were closed against them, they held prayers upon the doorsteps. To-day they visited the wholesale liquor houses and made the same appeal, winding up with a call at the saloon known as the "Robber's Roost," where they bought out the stock and emptied the liquors into the street, while the bells of the churches rang and the men loudly cheered. Pledges are being circulated. A mass meeting in Alabire Hall to-night, was crowded to overflowing.

Strike and Mischief on the New Jersey Southern.

MANCHESTER, N. J., January 13.—The engineers and the train and track hands of the New Jersey Southern Railroad quit work last evening. Locomotives are in the shops partly disconnected and taken apart. The track has been torn up in different places, preventing trains from running.

The cause of the strike is the failure of the company to pay the wages due.

OHIO POLITICS.

Resurrection Day in Ohio—The Era of Old Men and Old Parties—Legislative Politics and Queer People.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., January 11, 1874.

This is the hour of triumph for the Democratic party of Ohio. They have elected their Legislature, and it has started off on its mission of law doctoring and partisan debate; they have elected their Governor, and to-morrow he is to be inaugurated; they have chosen their United States Senator, and the day following his election is come off. The Democracy feels pretty well satisfied with itself.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT

came to town several days since, and, with his daughter and son-in-law and their children, is quartered at one of the hotels. He is a tall, well preserved old gentleman, fast approaching the three score and ten boundary of life. His erect form, his snow-white hair and prominent features would make him a noticeable man anywhere. He has a deep voice and an impressive manner, and there lingers around him, especially in the minds of Democrats, the traditions and odor of the statesmanship of the last generation. He was the peer, they say, of Clay and Webster and Calhoun, at the time they were wont to electrify the United States Senate with their eloquence. He is the peer now, and more than the peer, they love to say further, of any statesman of this or any other day. He was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations when the Mexican war was declared, and that one event in his long life seems to be the very crown of his pride. His speeches were generally common-place, his writings partisan in the broadest sense. For twenty years he has led a retired life at his home in Chillicothe, and his appearance at this time was only to gratify the personal ambition of his nephew, Senator Thurman. Politically he was a Lazarus in the tomb, and he was only called to life in the hope that the party which was also dead might live again. He will be inaugurated on Monday, amid the booming of cannon, and display of the military, and will buzzaz of the populace, but the party which he represents will be as lifeless as it was before.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION,

for which the uncle was resurrected, may now be regarded as settled in favor of the nephew. The State Legislature, which assembled on Monday last, has a clear Democratic majority of fifteen votes. The members of both parties held their caucuses last night, and the Democrats nominated Thurman, I am told, without any opposition being shown. The Republicans, I know, nominated Noyes with equal unanimity. There has been some talk that one or two of the Democratic members would kick out of the traces, but the party discipline was applied, and to-day they express themselves as perfectly satisfied. The member from Crawford county was one of these. He had published a card at the time he was elected, that he would not vote for Thurman, but this independence came near costing him all political influence, and, indeed, his seat in the House. So he found it better to swear allegiance. Converse, the Speaker of the House, it was also suspected, would be opposed to Thurman; but when the time came to vote in caucus, he did not let his unfriendliness become manifest.

HERE IN COLUMBUS

there are really two factions of the Democracy, the Thurman faction and the Jewett faction. The former represent the old-time Democracy of the strictest sect, while the latter embodies the newer school, with a slight leaning towards Liberalism. Last year, I mean in 1872, they elected Jewett, who is Vice President of the Pan Handle Railroad, to Congress after a most bitter fight, and at one time during the campaign he believed that he would be willing to dispute with Thurman the honors of the Senatorial contest. The campaign, however, was made by Thurman almost alone, and when it turned out to be a successful one, almost every one conceded that he should have the renomination without question, and as a reward for his services. Now they go further, however, and say that Jewett shall not be re-elected, but in his place some Thurman Democrat shall be sent. John G. Thompson, the State Senator from this district, is talked of as his successor, though if he gets the place it will only be after a hard fight.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The first week or two of a new General Assembly is generally taken up with profitless debate, and the one now in session is no exception to the general rule. The two Houses met on Monday and organized; Tuesday was spent in adopting a Democratic stump speech and some resolutions denouncing the salary grab; Wednesday they adjourned to attend an agricultural convention, and Thursday they made the official count of the State vote; Friday and Saturday they did little or nothing but to arrange the standing committees, and to prepare for the inauguration ceremonies. Thus a week has been passed without any substantial results.

WHO ARE THE LEADERS?

The proceedings of the Legislature have thus far been so barren of interest that it is difficult to determine just who will be recognized as the leaders of the two political parties. In the Senate there are more than the usual number of able men, while in the House they are fewer, perhaps, than is customary. Dr. Curtiss, of Cleveland, perhaps, will take the first rank among the Republican Senators, because of his experience in parliamentary matters and his quickness at retort. Senator Reid, of the Delaware district, is probably the ablest man on the Democratic side. In the House, Dr. Scott, the member from Warren, is recognized by all as the ablest Republican member, while the leadership on the other side is divided between Judge Hoag, the member from Henry county, and Mr. Eshelman, the gentleman from Wayne. In debate and in parliamentary tactics, neither of these last mentioned can compare with Scott. Eshelman is slow and wordy, while Hoag is superficial and flippant. Given a clean majority of seven in the House, I doubt whether the Democrats, in their close party drill, will be able to hold their own against the Republicans under Scott's leadership.

ONE OF THE QUEER CHARACTERS

of the House is the member from Mahoning, "Uncle Shel. Newton," as he is called. An old man seventy years of age, who has never held an office before, and who has scarcely been out of sight of his farm during the past twenty years, he comes here a perfect specimen of rustic simplicity and strong common sense combined. The old gentleman was elected on a local question, the change of the county seat to Youngstown, I believe, and he thinks that the way to accomplish his end is to hold a neutral position, or, rather, to straddle the party line which is drawn in the House. When they were voting for Speaker, he cast his vote for Converse, the Democratic candidate, but when they came down to Clerk, he voted for Loomis, the nominee of the Republicans. Then he helped to elect a Democratic assistant, and next voted for a Republican, and so on through the entire list of officers. I am afraid he will be puzzled when the Senatorial question comes up, though. He will have to cast his ballot one way, without having a chance to vote a counterbalancing one to please the other side. If the General Assembly were a little nearer equally divided, such a man's vote might become a very valuable commodity. His pet scheme, to accomplish which he was elected, will pass the Legislature without serious opposition.

THE CLEVELAND DEMOCRATS.

It seems rather strange to have the county of Cuyahoga, which has always been regarded as the citadel of Republicanism, represented by two Democrats. But last fall's campaign brought a good many strange bed-fellows into the political bed, and probably not the most strange of them all was, the sending of Poe and Holt from Cleveland to the House of Representatives. Poe is an original dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, that came in partially because of the Republican defection there, but mainly, I take it, on his own personal popularity. He is a grandson of Adam Poe, one of the early pioneers of Ohio, whose name comes down to us all through the school books in company with that of Blackfoot. Mr. Poe has a good deal of ancestral blood in his veins, and ancestral pride in his heart on this account, yet is withal a very good-natured, agreeable man. He has, perhaps, a little itching for the glory of this world, and consequently may often be seen in the company of the reporters. Mr. Holt is more of a Mark Anthony, "a plain, blunt man," without any particular favorites. He declines to go into caucus with the Democrats, though he generally votes with them when questions come up of a partisan nature. Both of them retain pleasant relations with their Republican colleagues, and the Cuyahoga county people needn't be afraid that they will be disgraced by any one representing them.

GUILDEFAILLE.

Wages in New York.

Newspaper reporters and others who have made a business of investigating the condition of the laboring classes in various American cities since the panic, are surprised to find that the ruinous depreciation of wages that were expected has not thus far, at least, been even approximately realized. There may be more idle men than usual, but such as have work get good pay for it. The following carefully compiled table shows the comparative prices of labor in New York city on the 1st of the present month and the same date in 1873:

	1873.	1874.
Bricklayers	$4 per day	$4.
Stone masons	$4 per day	$3 50 and $4.
Tailors	By piece	Slight reduc.
Machinists	30@40c per h.	Same.
Painters (right hours)	$3 per day	$3 50 per day.
Longshoremen (skilled)	40c per hour.	Same.
Longshoremen (unskilled)	25c per hour.	20c per hour.
Ship caulkers	$3 per day	Same.
Ship carp'rs (navy yard)	$4 25 per d	$3 75 per day.
Cabinet makers	$4 per day	Same.
Printers (day work)	$22 per week.	Same.
Printers (night work)	$24 per week.	Same.
Printers, newspaper, piece work	45@55 cts per 1,000 ems	Same.
Laborers (dock)	$1 per day	Same.
Laborers (public works)	$1 75 per d	Same.
Laborers (parks)	$1 75 per d	Same.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME IN COMMITTEE.

The West Virginia Election Cases.

Republican Senatorial Caucus

Caleb Cushing's Confirmation Doubtful.

The Matter to Lie Over for a Time.

Revision of National Statutes.

Passage of Salary Repeal Bill.

Nomination of Collector for Erie.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1874.

Postal Telegraphs.

The House Committee on Appropriations held a special session to-day for the purpose of considering the various propositions before Congress on the subject of postal telegraphs. The further consideration was postponed for one week. In the meantime a resolution will be offered in the House to test the sentiment of that body in the premises. There is great opposition, however, to taking any action at all at this time. Anything which involves the expenditure of money is unpopular in conversation; and if the same sentiments are carried into effect, the first session of the Forty-third Congress will be as memorable for retrenchments as its predecessor was for extravagance.

The West Virginia Contested Election Case.

it is expected, will be finally disposed of in committee to-morrow. The delay has been occasioned by the absence of Messrs. Speer, of Pennsylvania, and Pike, of New Hampshire. The debate in the House will be lively, and the impression is that the question will be referred to the people of the State for a new election.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning and, after a brief session of the Senate, resumed this afternoon. The subjects before them were mainly disposition of the order of business, the Pinchback case, and

The Nomination of Caleb Cushing.

The latter consumed the largest share of the time and called forth some spirited remarks. The practical result of the caucus was a very definite understanding that Mr. Cushing should not be confirmed. Mr. Cushing's nomination being the unfinished business, should come up in the next Executive session. It will be allowed, it is understood, to rest for a time and, if not withdrawn, will be rejected. The friends of Mr. Cushing stands on very different grounds from Mr. Williams's. If the case should not be withdrawn, it will be likely to involve some interesting questions.

Revision of the Laws.

The next committee to be called in the House is that on the Revision of the Laws. The report of the commission to revise the statutes will be presented. The report of the committee will not be made till the members have had an opportunity to examine the work. The statutes are reduced to one ponderous volume.

The Salary Repeal Bill

has now passed both Houses and will be probably taken to the President to-morrow or the next day for his signature. There is no doubt that the passage of this bill has been a bitter pill to many of the members of both parties, as they hoped to the last that there would be some way of holding on to the increased salaries, and at the same time keeping themselves in the good graces of their constituents. The country will be relieved now that this entire iniquitous measure has been wiped off the statute books. In these times, the money to be saved by this repeal is quite an item. This will result in a saving of at least $50,000 a year in the executive department, and about $1,000,000 in the legislative, as soon as the bill has become a law. Chairman of the Committee on Mileage had a notice ready, announcing that the committee would be in session to-night, and calling upon the members to put in their accounts so as to allow them before the bill becomes a law.

Estimates, Appropriations and Accounts.

Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has prepared a bill, which is now before the Committee on Appropriations, providing for the retrenchment, consolidation and reduction of the statutes in relation to estimates, appropriations and public accounts. This bill will do away with many of the devices resorted to in tacking appropriations into various purposes foreign to the object originally in view.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1874.

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

The adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators was held this forenoon. It was determined to give precedence to the discussion of the resolutions reported from the Finance Committee, regarding resumption of specie payments until the resolutions are disposed of, and then the bankruptcy bill and Louisiana questions will be respectively taken up. The caucus also discussed the propriety of confirming

CALEB CUSHING'S NOMINATION

to be Chief Justice, but reached no conclusion and took no vote. It is understood that Conkling and Edmunds made speeches advocating the confirmation, and it is rumored that Cameron spoke against it. The rumor is probably erroneous. A number of friends called on Mr. Cushing to-day and found him very cheerful regarding the prospect of confirmation. He is reported to have laughingly said that he would not be responsible for the results of the comments of the press on his nomination. He had no hand in procurring it, and would accept the Senate's decision with equanimity.

The caucus of Republican Senators this morning was called especially to exchange views relative to the nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice, when it was discovered that the opposition to it was much greater than was supposed even by those who had made up their minds to vote in the negative on the question of the confirmation. Senators Edmunds, Conkling and Boutwell advocated the confirmation of Cushing. These were his principal advocates; but those who spoke on the other side were far more numerous. Just before discussion ended, it was discovered that the nominees' friends were in the minority. Finally, the gentlemen above named seemed to yield to the views of the majority. As the best indication of the views of the Senators, it can be positively stated that members of the Committee on Judiciary were requested to wait upon the President in reference to the nomination. Although they were not formally instructed, it was the general understanding that they would represent to him the feeling and views of the Republican Senators upon the subject as adverse to the nomination. The opinion therefore prevails among them that the President, on hearing the statement, will withdraw the nomination. The objections urged to Cushing did not affect his legal qualifications for the position, but were based principally on his political principles heretofore declared in his official acts, which were considered as not being in accord with those entertained by the Republican party. Senators expressed their views with much animation and with a positiveness which showed a deep-seated opposition to the nomination.

INCORRECT REPORT.

The report that General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, is soon to resign, is incorrect.

COLLECTOR FOR ERIE.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following, among other nominations: James R. Willard, for Collector of Customs at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Boston Workingmen and Mayor Cobb.

BOSTON, January 13.—A committee interested in labor reform waited upon Mayor Cobb to-day, and presented an address asking the city authorities to commence extensive public improvements, in order to give employment to as many applicants for work as possible, and declaring the willingness of workmen to accept city scrip, if want of funds is pleaded as an excuse for not granting the request. It also asks that no contractor be dealt with, but that workingmen be hired directly by the city, and that work and time be established at eight hours per day.

The Mayor replied that such expedients as suggested would greatly impair the future credit of the city and in the end result in injury to workingmen, instead of benefit. Public funds cannot be used for unnecessary work. This plan would increase the already large class who lean upon the government for support, instead of depending on their own exertions. In conclusion the Mayor said: "The outlook does not appear to me at all gloomy. The effects of the late financial disturbance are already passing away; our manufacturers will soon resume their wonted activity, and I have no doubt there will soon be plenty of work for all who desire it."

Miss May and Miss Peabody, two of the women recently elected on the school committee, were admitted to seats at a meeting of the board last night, the legality of their election still pending.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

GREAT FIRE IN NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS.

Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

Loss a Million and a Half.

List of the Property Destroyed

Chief Engineer Seriously Wounded,

Two Children Reported Missing.

NATICK, MASS., January 13.—At four o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in Sherman's frame block on Main street, from which it spread to J. B. Wolcott's shoe factory, on the north. Going thence in a westerly direction, it took a dwelling house on Summer street, Olney Daniels's frame block and the town hall. Spreading in a southerly direction, Clark's brick block, which cost $100,000, and the frame block adjoining, were seized by the flames. From here it took a northerly direction on Central street, destroying E. H. Wolcott's tenement house, and, crossing Main street to the east, Winche's block, Union block, owned by James Morse, Rice's block, the engine house, P. F. Woodbury's store, and the Congregational church were consumed. Bartlett's dwelling house and bakery, on Central street, were next in order. On Washington street, Kilburn's grain warehouse, three dwelling houses, C. W. Childs's shoe factory, E. B. Saunders's shoe factory, and, on Railroad avenue, C. H. Perry's block, A. W. Burke's coffin warehouse, a frame building occupied as a dwelling house, grocery and baker shop, were destroyed. The following are the firms burned out: J. B. Wolcott, shoe manufacturer; I. R. Edgerton, clothing; Mrs. A. Travis, milliner; Jedediah Washburne, dentist; Frank E. Cummings, druggist; W. H. Best, printer; O. H. Watson, shoe dealer; Olney Daniels, druggist; Whitcomb & Cousens, clothing; John W. Clelland & Co., dry goods; S. T. Gilmore, milliner; the National bank and the Natick Five Cents Savings bank; Edward Clark, grocer; Washburne & Shattuck, provisions; Joseph Adams & Co., grocers; W. D. Parkin, baker; B. B. Faithanks, fancy goods; the postoffice; Hemmonway & Mayhew, printers and publishers of the Natick *Bulletin*; the Freemasons' hall; Grand Army of the Republic hall; Knights of Pythias hall; Miss Bacon, milliner; D. F. Woodbury & Co., dry goods and furniture; Ira R. Bowker, dry goods; C. A. Kilbourne, grain dealer; Mr. Adams, undertaker; W. G. Childs, clothing; H. C. Berry, saloon; Mr. Arnold, grocer.

While directing operations in the vicinity of the Congregational church, Chas. H. Sherman, chief of the fire department, was injured by a falling wall and carried into a house near by. It was two children are missing. Mr. Wolcott's loss is heavy on the town, the buildings and stock burned are pretty well insured. The loss will probably reach half a million dollars.

LATER.—Engineer Sherman was not dangerously hurt. There was no loss of life attending the fire.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain of the Senate, in his opening prayer, returned thanks to Divine Providence for the deed of yesterday—the repeal of the salary bill—and for the will of the people had been accomplished in regard thereto.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making appropriations to pay the salaries of officers and reporters of the House, with an amendment making appropriations to pay official reporters of the Senate. The bill was passed.

The House resolution to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was taken up and passed. The chair appointed Mr. Sargent a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Finance Committee, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge in the act of 1869 for the early practical resumption of United States notes in gold coin.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said as he shared in the public anxiety that the Senate should act on the question of finance immediately, he proposed to modify the substitute for a resolution of the committee, so as to narrow the subject down to moderate the rapture of precipitancy. He therefore withdrew the substitute formerly presented by him, and submitted the following: "That the Committee on Finance be directed to report to the Senate, as early a day as practicable, such measures as will restore confidence, encourage trade and give such ease and elasticity to the circulating medium, through a moderate increase of currency."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN spoke against inflation and in favor of a return to specie payments. Making United States notes a legal tender, was only an exercise of the war power, but the time had now come when the exercise of that power should cease, and an earnest effort should be made to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If a system of paper expansion was started on the day of any governmental bankruptcy would be sure to come. In conclusion, he presented a bill to secure the resumption of specie payments without contracting the currency, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GORDON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to reduce, as far as possible, the compensation of all officers of the army and navy whose salaries exceed $5,000 per annum, and also that it be laid on the table for the present. It was so ordered.

A message was received from the House, announcing the adoption of a resolution of respect to the memory of James Brooks and Wilder D. Foster, Mr. Fenton addressed the Senate on the life and character of Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, delivered a eulogy on Mr. Foster, after which the usual resolution of respect to their memory was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed, in the morning hour, consideration of the bill to promote education.

Mr. DAVIS opposed his amendment with the measure, but the government, like individuals, was bound to cut its coat according to its cloth. The government was no more justified than individuals, in borrowing money to pay current expenses, and he did not think Congress was in favor of a time of peace to impose new taxes, except under absolute necessity. He appealed to those having charge of the bill to postpone further consideration till some day when the exhibit of receipts and expenditures would justify its support.

Mr. PHILLIPS made an argument against the bill.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until the third Tuesday of March.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested December, to give the people an opportunity to express their will on the subject at the next elections.

Mr. KILLINGER moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 104; nays 135; and then the bill was postponed until March.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether, under existing laws, the United States courts can restrain jurisdiction and authority to prevent and punish the improper use of the flag and national character on board of merchant vessels on the high seas or in foreign ports.

Mr. HOLMAN objected, unless the subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BUTLER then withdrew the resolution.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, with Mr. Ellis H. Roberts in the chair.

The following amendment offered by Mr. RANDALL, provoked considerable discussion: And any person holding any office or appointment under authority of the United States, who shall contract for, or authorize, or consent to any expenditure within any fiscal year in excess of or beyond the appropriations for such year for the purpose for which such appropriation may have been specifically made, or who shall authorize or contract for or authorize or consent to any expenditure over and above the appropriations made for such time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000.

The discussion turned largely on the extravagance of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in the erection of public buildings all over the country, Mr. Beck asserting that although the cost of the new York postoffice was limited to three million dollars, and of the Boston postoffice to one and a-half millions, the former had already cost more than six millions, and the latter nearly three millions. The amendment was allowed to lie over for future action.

Without making much progress on the bill, the committee rose and the House took up the Senate substitute for the bill in relation to salaries.

Mr. HURLBUT said it had been his fortune to propose to the House a measure which the House had passed, and for which the Senate had adopted a substitute. He proposed to accept that substitute in a satisfactory condition of a vexed question. He did not propose to lead in the measure, but would be glad to follow in the direction of the committee to which the House had originally referred the subject.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said that in order to bring the House to a vote on the bill without further consideration, he would propose that the House concur in the Senate substitute, and on that he moved the previous question.

Mr. BUTLER and Dawes each desired to offer or indicate an amendment, but Mr. Hale insisted on the previous question, because if the House should begin to make changes in the bill it would drift nobody knew where, and the whole subject would be open to debate. The bill was now nearly a clean, thorough, substantial repeal of the increase of last session, and he believed the House could not do better than take it up.

Mr. COX stated that he and many others were opposed to the Senate substitute, but would be reconciled to not concur, in order to get the bill at once.

The previous question was seconded—yeas 129 to 57, and the substitute was agreed to—yeas 226, nays 25. The bill now goes to the President for approval. The votes in the negative were given by Messrs. Abbott, Averill, Barry, Clymer, Cox, Crossland, Hays, Hynes, Kelley, Kendall, Lamison, Morey, Negley, Platt, Randall, Rainey, Sheldon, Standeford, Stone, Stowell, Tyner, Waddell, White, Whitely, and Williams, of Indiana.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Rules, reported the rule proposed originally by Mr. Holman, requiring that all bills making appropriations of money or property, or requiring such appropriations to be made, or authorizing the payment of appropriations already made, shall be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER, at the close of the discussion, stated the necessity of the proposed rule. The existing rule on the subject, established in 1794, required all proceedings touching appropriations of money to be discussed in Committee of the Whole, and if such rule were before the House without having received the construction given to it for many years past, the Chair would rule that it embraced everything covered by the proposed change; but that rule having received a series of extensive constructions which had, to a large extent, the safeguard of that rule. Bills were frequently brought in involving appropriations to be subsequently made, or to be paid out of some appropriation already made, both of these classes and palpable evasions of the spirit of the rule of 1794. The scope of the proposed rule was to cure those defects, so far as they could be reached, by requiring payments from the public purse, it shall be and, of right ought to be, discussed in Committee of the Whole. It was an incontrovertible improvement on the present practice.

The rule was adopted, and the House, after some discussion on the right of a member who had voted, but was not so recorded, to have his vote entered after the result had been announced (the Speaker ruling in the negative, and several members arguing to the contrary) adjourned, leaving the question to be finally settled to-morrow.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

SURRENDER OF CARTAGENA.

MADRID, January 13.—Cartagena has surrendered and is now occupied by government troops under General Dominiquez. Upon the capitulation of the city, the Junta and the liberated convicts went on board the frigate Numancia, which was attacked by the government squadron, and at the time the last dispatch was forwarded a naval engagement was in progress.

CARTAGENA JUNTA ESCAPE TO ALGERIA.

PARIS, January 13.—The iron-clad Numancia arrived at Mers-el-Kebir, Algeria, with 2,500 Cartagena refugees on board. In escaping from Cartagena, she passed five government men-of-war at the mouth of the harbor. The refugees, on their arrival, surrendered themselves to the French authorities. Among them are Generals Contreras and Galvez and the other members of the insurgent junta. They declare that the city fell through the treachery of the commanding officer of the principal fort.

France.

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS.

PARIS, January 13.—Duke D'Broglie has informed the committee on the electoral bill that the government accepts twenty-five years of age, and three years' residence, as qualifications for a voter, and is in favor of the appointment of Senators by the government or Councils General, in the event of the creation of an upper House.

Germany.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

BERLIN, January 13.—Later returns from Bavaria show that 21 Liberals and 28 Ultramontanes have been elected to the Reichstag from that kingdom.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—The steamships Baltic, Italia and Lady Lycett, from New York, and the Nestorian, from Portland, arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 13.—Steamship Rhein, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 13.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day £34,000. Consols for money 92⅜@⅞; for account 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s 86, 168; do '67, 107⅞; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 104⅞; New York Central 92⅜; Erie 43¾@43⅞; Erie preferred 68. Refined petroleum 13½d. Tallow 40s 6d@40s 9d. Turpentine 30s 9d@31s.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes 58 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—United States 5-20s of 62, 97⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 5,900 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm. Breadstuffs firm. Peas 45s@46s. Bacon—long clear middles 56s 6d; short do 39s 6d. Lard 43s 3d.

FIRE RECORD.

Book-Bindery Destroyed—Loss to Publishers.

BOSTON, January 13.—A fire originating this morning in a building occupied by N. McQuade, cork cutter, on Sudbury street, spread to the book-binding establishment of Fleming & Co., which it destroyed. Fleming & Co. gave employment to about one hundred persons, fifty of whom were women. The stock of the firm, valued at

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874.

We reproduce, elsewhere, a very interesting statement of railroad earnings and dividends for 1873.

Politicians generally think only of the next election: statesmen think partly of the next generation. The latter are mainly solicitous to steer; the former, as a class, are content to merely drift. Most of our Congressmen seem to be politicians.

It is reported that the leading members of Congress have at length arrived at the conclusion that the back-pay salary bill must be repealed at all hazards. As the old lady said with respect to the dogma of total depravity, "It is a good doctrine, if only well lived up to."

Coleridge, in one of his wondrous philosophic monologues, observes that to restore a commonplace truth to its first uncommon luster, one need only translate it into action. Let Congress apply this method to the well-worn adage, "Honesty is the best policy." It is very simple.

The New York *World* is pitching into "the corruptions of the Republican party" with the zeal of a converted prize fighter. But the elevated periods of that paper no more prove its sincerity, than a linen collar around the neck of a Bowery boy proves his possession of a clean shirt.

The National Cheap Transportation Convention, of which the venerable Josiah Quincy is President, will assemble in Washington today. Delegates from all parts of the country are expected to be present, and the proceedings of the Convention will be watched with unusual interest.

One of the foremost and most implacable anti-administration papers in the country has a very interesting department of "applied science." If, now, it will extend its scope so as to incorporate a department of applied conscience, it will become a still more valuable medium of public information and guidance.

The New York *Herald* has actually been set a-thinking by Congressman Elliott's speech on the Civil Rights bill; and it concedes that in many instances colored oratory contrasts very favorably with "the vapid nonsense talked and written" by so many of the self-constituted leaders of the white race. In further illustration and proof whereof, see the editorial columns of the *Herald*, daily.

"Greatness," observes a captious and vainglorious western Democratic contemporary, in an unwonted vein of philosophic reflection, "is comparative. What would be considered important in one part of the country may not be considered of much account in another." Quite true; and now, let us hope the discovery may hereafter operate as an anæsthetic on the offensively egotistical self consciousness of that paper.

The New York *Graphic* is becoming misanthropic. It denounces the present age as "the age of shams," and stigmatizes "the man of the period" as "a fraud." The *Graphic* had its origin in the fertile brains of two of the most accomplished "men of the period" whom one would be likely to meet in a year's travel, and by them it is still controlled and conducted. We don't, however, cite this fact as explanatory of that paper's affirmation.

Pope Pius, in a letter to a Brazilian Bishop, conveys to Roman Catholic members of the order of Free Masons the intelligence that they are in danger of eternal damnation, and that there is but one way for them to escape. They can only avert perdition, it appears from the Papal letter, by promptly paying up their dues and withdrawing from their lodges. This, to be successful as a means of salvation, must be done within a year from the date of the Pope's epistle. But, then, the Pope didn't date his letter.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing for the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court recalls the fact that he was nominated by President Tyler twenty-seven successive times for Secretary of the Treasury, to be invariably rejected, and that he gave an opinion to President Buchanan that the circulation of the Cincinnati *Gazette* should be prohibited in a certain section of the South, just previous to the war. "Blessed"—said somebody, once—"the nation that has no annals!" Happy the aspirant for public honors who is without a record.

One of our leading literary journals affirms that corruption of language is corruption of morals, and that a writer who misuses his native speech, will be guilty on slight provocation of lying, or worse. Nor, indeed, when one comes to reflect upon it, does there appear to be any good reason to doubt that words are in reality "things"—concrete forms of unseen realities—and that the evil use of speech is *prima facie* evidence of general unsoundness. Thinking of the New York *Sun* and the Washington *Capital*, we are confirmed in these conclusions.

The great Centennial movement is beginning to make itself broadly felt. We have already referred to the vital proofs of interest in the noble project which have been afforded by the governments of various countries in Europe and other parts of the world. We now observe that the Italian government has signified its intention of shortly appointing Commissioners to act in that country in behalf of matters connected with the Exposition. The Governors of New York, Ohio, Illinois and Maryland have also, in their recent Messages commended the cause of the Centennial to the liberal consideration and encouragement of the Legislatures of those important Commonwealths.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the developments of stupidity, shiftlessness and dishonesty in the management of the Concord, N. H., National Bank, makes a suggestion which will, we think, be heartily seconded in this community as well as elsewhere. The *Journal* says:

"In reading over the exhibit, the thought was again forced upon us that sound banks, which are not afraid to let depositors enter the mysteries of their affairs, ought at this time to make public statements of their resources and liabilities. This is fairly due to the depositors, and would have a reassuring effect on men in all classes of business, as showing that some at least of these important financial institutions are in a perfectly sound condition."

Judging from the character of the latest intelligence from the Australasian colonies of Great Britain, the people of that antipodal region would seem to be pursuing the noiseless tenor of their way in the most prosperous and contented spirit imaginable. According to the report of the Colonial Treasurer, the colony of New South Wales at present occupies a better position than at any past period of its history. The public revenues have not only exceeded anticipations, but have gone so by twenty per cent., leaving him at the end of this year with an actual surplus of $3,270,000. For the present year a large number of the existing duties are to be entirely abolished, and the remainder considerably reduced. To be in fact thus palmily "isled amid the happy seas" is better than to dream of it in poetry, as Tennyson did.

The Commissioner of Patents has very properly, on the final hearing of the case, refused the application of the patentees for an extension of their patent for making the finer classes of straw paper. The case, which has been under consideration for a long time, has excited much interest among paper manufacturers, publishers and others, owing to the fact that it was claimed the patent was broad enough to cover the entire economical and valuable portion of the process for reducing wood, straw, etc., into pulp suitable for paper by the use of caustic alkali under pressure, and that, therefore, all manufacturers of such paper must continue to pay tribute to the owners of the patent. These owners have amassed large fortunes from their invention; but not content with this, they have, with incessant importunity, kept on urging a further extension of their monopoly, for two or three years past. The decision of the Commissioner will give general satisfaction.

Yesterday we referred to the gratifying diminution in the foreign importations at the port of New York during the expired portion of the present year. The statistics of our export trade exhibit a similar healthy increase; this being $4,908,685, against $3,513,906 for the corresponding period of last year. A very rapid recovery of general business is also observable. The early January settlements of nearly all the great firms have been met without default, while those few which were under a cloud at one time, are not only meeting current obligations, but anticipating to some extent those that run into the future. With regard to Wall street interests, the only danger seems to be that the recovery in stock values there may possibly be too rapid to be healthy. As respects our national foreign trade, the last report of the Commissioner of Statistics shows that our imports for the month of August, 1873, were $14,178,230 less than for August, 1872, and that for the first eight months of 1873 they were $54,775,405 less than for the corresponding period of 1872, while of domestic exports there was an increase last August of $3,210,977, and for the first eight months of the year an increase of $36,847,216. The principal importance of these statistics consists in the encouraging evidence which they afford that the balance of trade between our own and foreign countries is steadily growing in our favor. Let prudence manage the helm, and all will be well.

A WORD MORE ON THE SUBJECT.

Our local German contemporary, the *Freiheits Freund*, referring to the current topic of most urgent interest at present, says:

"As regards in particular the nomination of Mr. Cushing, it is, in our opinion, open to very weighty objections. The man appointed to fill the highest judicial position in the country ought to have had prolonged judicial practice. Caleb Cushing is certainly an experienced advocate, a man rich in knowledge, perhaps an able diplomatist, but all that does not make a Judge. In Germany it is held that the best advocates are generally bad judges, and lack the objectivity of apprehension which a judge must possess. A lengthened judicial career is there regarded as a necessary precondition to a justiceship in a superior court. That a man in his seventy-fourth year, suddenly lifted up into the highest judicial seat in the land, is too old to find himself in place and at home in his completely new field of labor, is a truth too manifest for argument."

Other and familiar objections to Mr. Cushing's appointment are then mentioned by our contemporary, but the paragraph just cited makes a point which seems not the less important because, so far as we have seen, it is not made in precisely the same way in any other criticism of the nomination. It is undoubtedly true that the profession of an advocate stamps itself on the mind of the practitioner in certain characters, which are by no means identical with the mental traits of a good judge. The advocate naturally looks at every case subjectively or, from his own standpoint, that of a man whose object and duty make him desire to see his own side prevail, while the judge views every case objectively or from a standpoint outside of himself, that of right and justice as determined by the law. The position and employment of each necessarily more or less intellectual habits, which probably in many instances, at least after a certain age, become fixed, ineradicable and uncontrollable. Certainly a famous lawyer, seventy years or more old, who acquitted himself very well in the position of a judge then first attained, would be a phenomenon as remarkable as a judge of equal age, who passing from the bench to the bar, should shine for the first time as an advocate. It is only men in the full vigor of life who can thus change one position for the other without distress and disappointment to themselves and others. This is beyond doubt the general rule, and the more one thinks of the *exalted dignity* and *high responsibilities* of the Chief Justice of the United States, the more clearly one perceives the mistake of running the risk of an experiment in filling the place.

Comparatively few people, to-day, can go back, in their political recollections, to 1840; but those who can will be able to recall the fact that Caleb Cushing was then a violent Whig, and as such was elected to Congress from Massachusetts, and that, soon after Harrison's death, he rattled to Tyler, and thence passed naturally into the Democratic party. He was denounced, in open Congress, as the "venal advocate" of Tyler's vetoes, and never defended himself from the accusation.

What he was, then, he is now. He had as keen a scent for tracking out which was to be the dominant party as a hound upon the track of the game he is pursuing; and in all the mutations of politics in this country he has always managed to turn up on the winning side. The Whigs, in 1843, regarded him as a political Judas; and their judgment of him was not far astray.

That such a weathercock should be thought worthy of the Chief Justiceship is one of the inexplicable things of the time. In 1860 he was at Charleston marshaling the Democratic forces for Jefferson Davis; yet he turns up quite naturally at Washington as the friend of the government under Lincoln, and just as naturally he gravitated to Andy Johnson, when that old cheat became the head of the government. He resisted the reconstruction measures, in the interest of his clients, until those measures became popular, and then he took fees on the other side. He gave the strongest possible pro-slavery decisions when he was Attorney General; but he has been prepared, at any time since slavery was abolished, to reverse and overrule them. Those Republican Senators who fear to confirm him because he might be tempted, for consistency's sake, to declare the reconstruction measures unconstitutional, need not dread any such result as following from his love of consistency. He does not know what consistency is, and he will not offend the constitutional convictions of the Republican party, *so long as it remains in power*. Longer than that it would not be safe to guarantee his legal views. Whatever happens, he will always be on the strong side.

We have no interest at stake in this matter, but that which every citizen should feel in seeing the Supreme bench of the nation preserved unsullied from the taint of such a man's presence. The man who was denounced thirty years ago as a "venal advocate," and who was then despised by all and respected by none, is not the man to take John Marshall's place. A turncoat and a trimmer, all his life, he can add neither reputation nor dignity to the Supreme Court. As Daniel Webster said when General Taylor was nominated for President, this was "a nomination not fit to be made." No reasoning can justify it, and it is sad to think that it has become possible to make it.

The readers of the "Biglow papers" will readily recall Lowell's poem, called out by the declaration of Hon. John P. Robinson, one of the Massachusetts politicians of thirty years ago, that he intended to support General Cushing for some office he was then running for. The "General C." of the following verses is the identical gentleman named by General Grant for Chief Justice:

"He's ben on all sides that give places or pelf;
But consistency still wuz a part of his plan,—
He's ben true to one party,—an' thet is himself;
So John P.
Robinson he
Sez he shall vote for General C.

General C. he goes in fer the war,'
He don't vally principle more'n an old cud;
Wut did good make us representatives for,
'But glory an' gunpowder, plunder an' blood?
So John P.
Robinson he
Sez he shall vote for General C."

The Mexican war.

The International Review.

The appearance of the *International Review* has been looked for with not a little interest by the lovers of periodical literature, a class almost as numerous as the class of readers. Its "pages were to enlist the best talent of Europe and America;" "the best writers of the world," "representative thinkers" were to furnish contributions, and the *Review* was to exhibit certain characteristics by which it would be favorably distinguished from its rivals. Some very eminent names were also mentioned as pledged to aid the enterprise with their writings. In some respects the first number of the *International Review* fully meets the expectations raised by the announcement; in some respects there is disappointment, a result, however, which might have been looked for. In paper, print and general getting up, the *Review* leaves little if anything to ask for, and some of the articles would appear with credit anywhere. Such are the articles on "Deep Sea Exploration," on the "Prussian Church Law," and on "International Arbitration;" the first by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the celebrated physiologist and naturalist; the second by Baron Franz Von Holtzendorf, the eminent Professor of International and Criminal Law, in the University of Munich; the third by Dr. Theodore Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College. Dr. Woolsey gives a history of international arbitration which will be fresh and interesting reading to many. Evidently he has no hope that arbitration is likely soon to prove a universal substitute for the old fashioned method of ending international quarrels. Baron Von Holtzendorf's paper is a powerful vindication of the Bismarckian church policy, with incidental remarks and hints of decided interest to American readers. Dr. Carpenter's paper is as entertaining as a good story. The other papers in the *Review* are not in any way remarkable; indeed, hardly equal to the average of review articles.

Ex-Governor Henry H. Wells, now a resident of Washington City, has instituted suit in the Circuit Court of Richmond against Rush Burgess, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, for $1,000 damages, sustained by him in having to pay the United States income tax upon his salary as Governor of Virginia. This is understood to be a test case, and consequently involves a very large amount of money. It has been removed by a writ of *certiorari* from the Circuit Court of Richmond to the Circuit Court of the United States.

Yankee enterprise has recently taken hold of South America with great vigor. A number of Americans are engaged in constructing railroads, opening mines and creating business in Peru and Ecuador, upon a scale previously unknown. Their efforts now aim at a trans-Andean railway radiating from a common center on the Pacific to Rio, Buenos Ayres and Para on the Atlantic.

Chicago is properly thankful because, in addition to the blessing of a mild winter, it has also been blessed with an extraordinary stock of coal, which is selling at greatly reduced rates.

NANNIE'S PICTURE.

BY RICHARD REALF.

Child-instinct of the Holy mingles here,
With the fine painter-cunning: heart and eye
All steeped in seeing of the mystic sky
Which broods above the enchanted wondersphere
The little children walk in. Ease, whence came
The aromatic effluence that grows,
Dear as first fragrance of a dawning rose,
Out from the canvas—and the subtle flame
Wreathing the dainty baby-brows with light
Clothed with revealings of the infinite—
Making us part revering lips to bless
The winsome face we look on, and pass forth,
Watching the beatific Sun caress
The people swarming on the happy earth?
January 13, 1874.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Now that the weather is growing colder, frieze is likely to become fashionable goods for ladies' garments.

The *Courier-Journal* says the Louisville girls are the best and most sensible of their sex in the country. The editor of that paper is unmarried.

A path where you can stand with one foot on the zig and the other on the zag is awful crooked. Yet the opposition papers, in their conflicting course with regard to the administration, manage to accomplish the feat.

It is the opprobrium of the national capitol, says a technical journal, that it has no adequate system of ventilation. It is the opprobrium of many of its occupants that they have no adequate system of morality.

The New York *Tribune* boasts that there were, at the close of last June, 298 colleges in this country. Too many "colleges" and not enough schools: too many plums and not enough pudding, say we.

A copy of "Mill's Autobiography, *by himself*," was recently ordered by a country customer of a New York publisher.

The Democracy of Missouri believe in political vicarious atonement. They are making Frank Blair the scape-goat of the party for its sins on the salary question.

Won't somebody kindly suppress United States Senator Flanagan, back-paster, of Texas? He has altogether too much genius.

The annual exhibition of idiocy in New Orleans—the *Mardi Gras*—is announced for February 19. All the fools in that city are making ready.

Young men, look at this. Out of 4,259 petitions filed in the Executive Office of Kentucky since January, 1870, asking Executive clemency 3,106, or about three-fourths of the petitioners, charge their troubles to the use of intoxicating drinks.

The Wisconsin grangers are in Congress with a memorial on the subject of transportation. They specifically demand a number of things.

Our new trade dollar is becoming daily more popular in China, driving out the Mexican dollar, which does not, like our own, bear a general uniformity of weight and quality.

The last link in the chain of rail connection between the Northern States and Texas has just been provided in the completion of the great iron bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, over the Missouri river at Boonville, Missouri.

The Osage land question seems likely to disrupt political parties in Kansas.

A new book on the "Iron Ores of Missouri and Michigan," is in press. It will be illustrated by a folio atlas and will contain more information about the great iron producing regions of the West than any other work.

The Ashantee war has caused an immense blossoming out of books in England upon that country.

It is gratifying to note that the subject of trades for our boys, which is every day growing in importance, is attracting serious attention in all the large cities of the country.

Stolen, of course. The Iowa press demand an inquiry as to what has become of a law to prevent a repetition of the Rankin defalcation, it having passed both Houses, but having been never seen or heard of again.

Last week there were fourteen hundred barrels of rice, the product of Louisiana, shipped to Charleston, South Carolina. In *ante bellum* times, this would look like sending coals to Newcastle.

If anybody is disposed to think that our encyclopedias are too large, it may console him to know that the national encyclopedia of China consists of one hundred and sixty thousand volumes.

The Maine Democratic State Committee has decided upon June 23 as the date for holding the convention to nominate a State ticket.

A New England agitator has just patented an invention for the protection of bees from the attacks of the honey moth, which enters the hives at night and rifles the stores.

Governor Dix follows the example of Governor Hartranft in calling attention to the loose manner in which savings fund and other trust companies are managed, and advising that they be looked after.

Recent experiments show that ground fertilized with covered manure will produce from twenty to forty-five per cent. more than with manure uncovered.

The Constitutional Convention of Ohio is considering a proposition for woman suffrage, to be submitted to a vote as a special clause.

A wealthy Englishman is going to build a national training school for music in London, the institution promises in its full development to be the finest school of music in the world.

The New York Legislature is asked to complete the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals, building vertical stone walls, and by removing obstructions on the canal bottom, so that there may be a uniform depth of seven feet.

The German government is wantonly depriving itself of a valuable ally. Its treatment of the press grows worse and worse. It punishes it not only for making adverse comments, but for publishing unpleasant news.

The savings banks of the State of New York contain over $900,000,000. This vast amount of money is owned by the moderately poor people. It has been earned in small amounts and deposited in sums of from ten cents to five hundred dollars.

PERSONAL.

Daniel won't come to judgment until May. Ex-Minister Sickles will not return to New York until that month, having business to transact in London and Liverpool.

Mr. Hansel, an elderly gentleman, who was wounded at Secretary Seward's house, while protecting Mr. Seward from assassination, is endeavoring to receive some reward from Congress. Judge Poland, who has the matter in charge, thinks Mr. Hansel entitled to some pecuniary recognition, as on the night of the assassination he was injured in such a manner as to prevent him from attending to his duties at the State Department.

Attorney General Williams has retained Hon. Reverdy Johnson as a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in matters of controversy between the government and various telegraph companies.

Horace Greeley's birthday was celebrated in New York by a ball. Fancy the Sage of Chappaqua dancing a mazurka.

Gov. Sam. Bard, of Georgia, is in Washington looking after his confirmation as postmaster at Atlanta, which hangs fire in the Senate. Sam. has many a time had success by the coat tails, and then lost his grip.

The Earl of Mount Cashel, Byron's "Lord Mount Coffee-house, the Irish Peer," is reduced to living on a remnant of colonial property belonging to him near London, Ontario, and goes about clad in homespun like any other farmer.

A negro named Santee has been creating a sensation in Louisiana and Mississippi by doing a lively business as a prophet. The curious thing about his prophecies is that they prove to be true. He foretold the pestilence at Shreveport, a year ago, but then, anybody with a nose might have done that.

The former managing editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, Mr. Crane, is in Washington, seeking an appointment as secretary of legation at Madrid.

The thakore of Rajcote and the heir presumptive of the jam of Nowanugger, accompanied by Captain Lowther Nutt and a large retinue, have started on a general tour through India. This information is important for the reason that there has been a long controversy over the jamship of Nowanugger, and that the present jam has only recently succeeded in jamming himself into the throne of Nowanugger.

General Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, held a command in the Confederate army when it surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox. In a late speech he said that, while the negotiations occupied four days and four nights, yet during all that time not one word of exultation escaped the lips of the Federal commanders; in fact, they evaded all conversation relative to battles in which the Union arms had been successful, and spoke only of those engagements in which they had been defeated.

The Democrats of Virginia have a peculiar method of ridding themselves of obnoxious office-holders. Now that R. D. Ruffin, the first colored sheriff of Virginia, has produced his sureties, and filed his bonds, and entered upon the duties of the office of sheriff of Alexandria county, the white grand jury has found a true bill against him for illegal voting at the late election and perjury in taking the oath of office.

In consequence of severe illness, Sir Sydney Bell, the Chief Justice of Cape Colony, was recently unable to perform his judicial functions, whereupon Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor, took his place on the bench in the Eastern District Court, and sat as judge. Inasmuch as the latter never was at the bar, his knowledge of law and legal practice must have been intuitive, like that of some of our own practitioners.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The December Dividends.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The past year has been one of peculiar trial to our railroads. At the beginning, the severity of the winter materially interfered with travel and traffic, and increased the operating expenses. In the fall, the panic interrupted movements of produce and merchandise at the most active period of the year; and it also so far affected the credit of even first class roads as to cause embarassment and necessitate the use of earnings for current demands which properly belonged to the stockholders, and, in the case of the newer roads, funds had to be used for ordinary expenses which should have been devoted to the interest claims of bondholders, and hence the now large amount of postponed interest payments on the new lines. The strain was a strong test of the condition of this branch of corporate enterprise; and yet the result has been that only the new roads, which are necessarily largely dependent on credit, have suffered any serious embarassment. With but one or two exceptions, the older roads have made provision for their usual dividends, and some are in a position to make a distribution among the owners of which have, for some time past, suspended dividends. From a statement given below, showing the gross earnings of leading roads represented on the Stock Exchange, it will be seen that the receipts show a very large increase, the totals for the year being $98,872,929, against $90,431,231 for the year proceeding, a gain of nine per cent. During the last quarter of the year, the receipts showed a slight decline in consequence of the interruption of trade by the panic; but this disadvantage is much more than compensated for by the decline in the prices of material, the reduction of wages of employees and a general enforcement of economy; so that it may be safely affirmed of the older roads that the panic has contributed to a material increase in the net earnings, and perhaps they were never making better profits than at present. The panic will, for some time, have the effect of checking the competition between the new roads and the old, by which some of the latter have been seriously threatened. Most of the new companies are so embarrassed in their finances that they cannot at present complete their construction and equipment, and stand helplessly exposed to the powerful competition of their well established rivals. Only about four thousand miles of new road was constructed last year; and the construction of 1874 will probably not reach half that extent; so that the old roads are not threatened by any important competition; but, at the same time, the interruption of road building will deprive them of new feeders which might increase their traffic. It will be seen from reference to the subjoined table, that the increase has been especially large in the case of Central Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and St. Paul.

GROSS EARNINGS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic and Great Western	$ 5,184,118	$ 5,131,912
Atlantic and Pacific	1,299,503	1,145,186
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota	1,186,943	955,950
Central Pacific	13,038,969	11,744,794
Chicago and Northwestern	13,645,869	12,272,089
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana	4,634,532	4,380,129
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes	703,093	627,930
Erie	19,621,673	18,386,605
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	19,134,017	17,892,574
Milwaukee and St. Paul	9,046,151	8,957,771
Pacific of Missouri	3,660,088	3,571,233
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	1,353,214	1,298,086
St. Louis, Alton and T. H. branches	585,248	518,584
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	2,224,608	2,071,544
St. Louis, Kansas City and Missouri	2,755,683	2,956,925
Total	$98,872,929	$90,431,231
Increase	8,441,698	

From December estimated.

The earnings for the month of December show a recovery, as compared with the two proceeding months, when there was a slight decrease. The gross receipts for the month, on the following seventeen roads, amount to $8,507,154, against $7,746,029 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of $761,125 or nearly ten per cent. This very large gain in traffic is due in part to the late recovery of business, which has brought forward produce and merchandise detained through the effects of the panic, but perhaps mainly to the openness of the winter, which has favored transportation.

GROSS EARNINGS IN DECEMBER.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic and Great Western	$ 447,360	$ 404,990
Atlantic and Pacific	91,651	97,195
Burlington, C. Rapids and Min.	118,945	84,622
Central Pacific	1,079,150	1,037,992
Chicago and Northwestern	1,019,502	859,780
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Ind.	354,611	317,404
Chic., Danville and Vincennes	51,958	49,140
Erie	1,645,121	1,394,615
Lake Shore and Mich. South	1,546,983	1,434,931
Milwaukee and St. Paul	843,200	813,787
Pacific of Missouri	306,079	291,215
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	94,605	102,613
do do branches	38,147	51,179
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	192,657	225,970
St. Louis, Kansas City and Mo.	224,290	241,985
St. Louis and Southwestern	240,499	72,909
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	85,625	90,856
Toledo Wabash and Western	444,332	492,125
Total	$8,507,154	$7,746,029
Increase	761,125	
West Wisconsin	80,000	

Fourth week estimated.

STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia is to have a "grand national dog show."

A muskrat trapper of Montgomery county of forty years' experience, reports the animals plentier this year than at any corresponding period during his life. He has captured one hundred and fifty-four this season.

The assessments for water rents in Philadelphia, this year, amount to $881,727, an increase of $57,608 over 1873.

The steward of the Franklin county almshouse has been arrested for beating a man aged eighty years.

Some months ago the six-year-old son of a wealthy Philadelphian threw a small hammer at a servant girl, striking her in the face and destroying one eye. She has brought suit against the father to recover $10,000 damages, and the case is now on trial before Judge Sharswood, in the Court of Nisi Prius, with distinguished counsel on both sides.

The Athletic base ball club of Philadelphia are going to Europe, next June on a professional tour. They will be accompanied by the Red Stockings, of Boston.

It is stated by the Annapolis *Republican* that the United States government has sold or is about to sell the property on the banks of the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, which for many years past has been used as a home and hospital for aged and infirm sailors, and erect a suitable building at Annapolis, Md., for the same purpose.

Following is a list of aged persons who died in Philadelphia last week, as recorded in the obituary column of the *Ledger*: Susan Kerr, aged 80; Elizabeth Rose, 81; Michael Sentman, 85; Olive W. Bacon, 84; Eleanor Gowen, 85; Mary S. Miller, 87; Rebecca Hendricks, 89; Catharine Brown, 90; Catharine Sloan, 90; Bridget Malone, 90; James Mitchell, 90; Chas. Ruoff, 92, and Rose Ann Lawlor, 94.

The two negroes who murdered Benjamin Behm, at Colebrook, Dauphin county, a short time ago, will be tried at the next session of court at Harrisburg.

The nailers' strike at Birdsboro has been compromised.

By a collision of buggies in Lehigh county, a young lady had an eye knocked out.

Charles Bradlaugh and Fred. Douglass are going to lecture in Scranton.

Mr. Samuel Ball, of Shenandoah, who is in his ninety-eighth year, enjoying excellent health, has four children, thirty-three grandchildren, and thirteen great-grand-children. Mr. Ball dug a cellar by contract, recently.

Practical jokers in Lancaster remove coal grates in the sidewalks at night, and unwary persons who pop through or break a leg, complain about it.

In Clark's valley, Dauphin county, six miles from the Schuylkill boundary, fifty-four deer have been shot this season.

The Lancaster and Reading Narrow-gauge Railroad is to be leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

In connection with the coal trade and a movement favorable to the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* of Saturday says "the iron trade has shown a marked improvement during the past ten days. Prices have improved two or three dollars and the demand is good."

A couple of drunken white men hung a colored man to a lamp-post in Lancaster, Sunday night, because he refused to answer impertinent questions put by them. He was cut down in time to save his life, being almost strangled. The matter is to be investigated.

To be a Philadelphia lawyer a good English education will hereafter be necessary, since by a new joint rule of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, no person can be hereafter registered as a student of law until he shall have undergone an examination in all the branches of a good English education, and filed with the Prothonotary a certificate signed by the examiners that he is sufficiently qualified to commence the study of the law.

Interest Law Statistics.

The following tabulated statement of the interest laws of the various States of the Union will be found useful for reference:

States.	Legal rate of interest.	Rate of contract interest.
Virginia*	6	12
Pennsylvania	6	No contract rate.
North Carolina*	6	8
Massachusetts	6	Unlimited.
New York	7	None.
Maryland*	6	None.
South Carolina	7	Unlimited.
Connecticut	6	Unlimited.
New Jersey*	7	.....
New Hampshire*	6	.....
Maine	6	Unlimited.
Vermont*	6	7
Georgia	7	Unlimited.
Kentucky*	6	10
Rhode Island	6	Unlimited.
Delaware*	6	.....
Tennessee	6	10
Ohio*	6	8
Louisiana*	5	8
Mississippi	6	Unlimited.
Alabama*	8	.....
Indiana*	6	10
Missouri*	6	10
Illinois*	6	10
Michigan*	7	Unlimited.
Arkansas	6	Unlimited.
Florida	8	Unlimited.
Texas	8	Unlimited.
Iowa*	6	10
Wisconsin*	7	10
California	7	Unlimited.
Oregon	10	12
Minnesota*	7	12
Kansas*	7	12
Nebraska	10	12
Nevada	10	Unlimited.
West Virginia	6	.....

Those States which are marked with an asterisk have a usury law.

STATE FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The forthcoming report of Auditor General Allen will contain the following exhibit of receipts and expenditures of the State, showing the entire operation of the Treasury Department from the first day of December, 1872, to the 30th day of November, 1873:

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS.

Lands	$53,035 48
Auction commissions	13,765 34
Notary public commissions	7,450 00
Tax on bank stocks	288,145 60
Tax on corporation stocks	1,418,627 31
Tax on personal property	541,661 91
Tax on loans	688,332 93
Tax on net earnings or income	445,926 91
Tax on gross receipts	797,759 42
Tax on enrolment of laws	26,830 00
Tax on tobacco	1,560 00
Tax on tonnage	385,370 94
Tax on coal	336,353 91
Commutation of tonnage tax	230,000 00
Taxes on writs, wills, deeds, &c	113,117 52
Tax on certain officers	10 726 83
Collateral inheritance tax	397,978 99
Tavern licenses	241,322 73
Retailers' licenses	434,974 39
Theater, circus, &c., licenses	5,121 75
Billiard room, bowling-saloon, and ten-pin alley licenses	10,552 94
Eating house, beer-house, and restaurant licenses	42,165 09
Peddlers' licenses	2,839 38
Brokers' licenses	10,726 98
Patent medicine licenses	3,575 91
Distillery and brewery licenses	8,009 47
Millers' licenses	4,436 84
Foreign insurance companies	353,490 74
Premiums on charters	68,344 76
Pamphlet laws	714 67
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Refunded cash	3,716 70
Fines and penalties	4 00
Fees of public offices	19,681 87
Sale of public property	100 00
Cases of contagious	945 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds	87,500 00
Accrued interest	4,297 00
	$7,076,729 20
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1872	1,482,455 61
Total	$8,559,178 81

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS.

Expenses of the government	$ 990,987 77
Constitutional Convention	410,733 80
Militia expenses	34,927 51
Williamsport riots	24,306 59
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1862	375 42
Military expenses, per act of April 22, 1862	13,333 37
Pensions and gratuities	50,334 57
Centennial Committee	6,755 14
Charitable institutions	439,397 73
Soldiers' orphans' schools	403,098 94
Common schools	804,097 89
Amendment to the Constitution	7,366 94
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz: Loans, &c., redeemed, $1,504,462 16; other payments, $47,089 81	1,551,762 57
Interest on loans	1,563,029 20
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Damages and old claims	2,906 97
Harbor master, Philadelphia	2,708 34
Fort Warden, Philadelphia	2,499 99
Inspectors of coal mines	23,223 60
State library	8,750 00
Public buildings and grounds	90,597 23
County surveyor	2,925 00
Expenses of Judges	55,325 00
Penitentiaries	73,882 02
Escheats	632 80
Mercantile Appraisers	2,188 47
Counsel fees and commissions	2,000 00
Special Commissioners	13,255 00
Board of Public Charities	7,543 23
Inaugural expenses	4,974 10
Funeral of ex-Governor John W. Geary	4,306 41
Assessors of bank stock	15,071 19
Miscellaneous	50,025 99
	$6,734,027 57
Balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1873	1,825,151 21
Total	$8,559,178 81

The deposits of the New York city banks increased ten millions last week, and a further increase is said to be going on.

The Living Telegrapher.

Symptoms are the silent characters through which the diseased body telegraphs its condition. But they are not always read aright, and the medicines administered sometimes aggravate instead of relieving the complaint. Conspicuous among the instances of malpractice which are of daily occurrence, is the habit of dosing dyspeptic and constipated invalids with powerful cathartics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are skillfully blended the vegetable elements best adapted to the invigoration of the stomach, and removal, without violence, of regular discharges from the bowels, should be taken twice or thrice a day as a remedy for indigestion of every type, and for costiveness, whether chronic or casual. No other medicine will be required, and the cure will be rapid and painless. No medicine as yet discovered or compounded, equals Hostetter's Bitters as a specific for all affections of the liver, as well as for diseases of the stomach, the bowels and the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Peter S. Duncan, F. Rahm, G. Pelzabauer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Ege, John H. Ratter, Solicitor.

Reymer and Bros
SIXTH IMPORTATION DIRECT
OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED
English Pickles.
We are now receiving in "Bond" our sixth importation direct, embracing over 1,200 dozen of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, &c., and which we offer in original packages at about Eastern Prices.
CHOW CHOW, pints and quarts.
ASSORTED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
GERKINS, pints and quarts.
PICCALILLI, pints and quarts.
CAULIFLOWER, pints and quarts.
MIXED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
10 cases, 50 doz., PRINCE OF WALES SALAD.
SAUCE, in pints and half-pints.
25 cases C. &

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 13, 1874.

From our exchanges we clean the following gossip in regard to the stock market. The Vanderbilt clique are said to be buying New York Central, which has sent that stock above par, and near to the prices made before the panic. Last year the Commodore succeeded in having this stock quoted on the London Stock Board, thus making a market for the lots he had to carry on his own shoulders; for it is generally believed that were his support withdrawn the intrinsic value of the stock would not warrant present quotations. The stock is not very plentiful in the market, large blocks having been sent to Europe during last summer. The people along the line of the road on the Hudson are probably the most inveterate speculators in the world. The millionaires, whose country seats are on the river, send daily orders to the Exchange that would make a western broker look in astonishment. These are men who had faith in the road and in the Commodore, and bought at 78, and Western Union at 45. They are now among the blessed who have their reward.

The holders of the last named stock are predicting an advance of their favorite to the old figures—say 85 or 90; it may be so—if the Commodore so wills it, but the enormous capital of the company and its bonded debt on which the interest must be paid—the lately assumed liability of 4 per cent. on the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic line, some $2,000,000, precludes the possibility of any dividends.

A rival line claims that the working wires of the Western Union could be duplicated for *one-eighth* the capital and bonded debt of the company, as it now stands.

Of Union Pacific, although much is predicted for it, the fact that there is now no harmony of action between the railroad and the Pacific Mail line, leads to the more conservative opinion that there can be no permanent advance in the stock, especially during the season subject to snow drifts and consequent interruptions.

It is announced that the veteran operator, Daniel Drew, now over eighty years of age, will retire as soon as he can wind up his Canada Southern complications, and bid good-bye to the street forever.

Jay Gould also retires from active partnership in Wall street, and will profit by the lesson of the past, that all persistent operators finally fail. Having made in the street a fortune sufficient for his modest wants, he goes into the dairy business for amusement. With these men gone, Horace F. Clark dead, Stockwell shipwrecked by Pacific Mail, and Harvey N. Smith no longer to be heard of, the great powers of Wall street for the past few years disappear, giving way to the calves and cubs who are yet to make or ruin themselves.

The facts seem to be against the bears. New York Central above par, Rock Island following suit, Northwestern leaning more than ever before, St. Paul with diminished expenses and increased receipts, it looks like a general advance.

The bears argue that there will be no inflation on the part of Congress; that the Secretary will soon commence to retire greenbacks and the general stagnation of business must tell on the earnings of the railroads, compelling them to pass their dividends or borrow money to make their payments.

To an outsider the market looks like a dangerous one. There has been a general discounting of favorable omens, and the outside public are not speculating to any great extent; yet for all this prices are advancing and the bulls have it all their own way.

—The New York *Bulletin* speaking of the trade prospects for 1874 says:

We can see no good reason why the late panic should prevent the realization of a reasonably prosperous business during the current year. The effects of the crisis unfavorable to trade are these: Credits have been somewhat disorganized, which may effect the ability of some dealers to buy the usual amount of goods; but the reduction in the business of this class, will leave the more reliable to have maintained their credit to increase their business. The banks and bankers of the country at large have been made more cautious through the experience of late months, and they will promptly limit their accommodation to those dealers who have shown signs of weakness; but, at the same time, they will be anxious to do the usual aggregate business, and will therefore extend greater facilities to those who have lately demonstrated their strength. The effect of the crisis upon mercantile and banking credits will, therefore, probably be more apparent in the way of a redistribution of credits than in the diminution of their volume. Nor is it likely even that any very great change of this limited character will appear; for the cases are quite exceptional where any decided weakness has been developed in the assets of the embarrassed firms; but the panic has left behind a feeling that the general condition of the mercantile community was sound beyond expectation; which will tend to modify very materially the feeling of caution to which we have alluded.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Brother & Hardman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 13, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:45
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Canton	77	77	77	77	77	77
Western Union Telegh	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	42
Adams Express	93			93		
Wells Fargo Express	69			68¾		
American Express	63¾			63¾		
United States Express	71½			71		70½
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¼	102¼
Erie	47¾			47¾		47¾
Michigan Central	87			87		
Michigan Southern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82		82
Illinois Centralpref	93			93		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½			93½		93½
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do Preferred	88			88		
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do Preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash	30	30	30	30	30	30
Fort Wayne	90½			90½		
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¾	34¼
Chicago and Alton	106	106	106	106		106
Harlem		129	131	129½		
C. C. & I. C.	93	93	93	93		

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881	116¾	116¾	117¼
1881, coupons	116¾	116¾	117¼
5-20s, 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	114¼	115¼
5-20s, 1865	115	115¾	115½
5-20s, new	115¾	115¾	115¾
5-20s, 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
5-20s 1868	116	116	116
10-40s	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s, coupons	113¾	113¾	113
Currency 6s	114	114	114½
New 5s	113½	113	113
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee			70¾
Tennessee, new			70
South Carolina, July			11
Missouri 6s			90

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 13, 1874.

REMARKS—We have little or nothing to say with regard to the markets. There are no changes in the prices of leading articles worthy of particular mention. The late advance in roasted coffees is fully maintained, and all goods in the grocery line are reported as having an upward tendency.

As a general rule the market rules steady and prices are unchanged.

Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active, the advance in prices being fully maintained.

Below we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	924	Apples, bbls	794
Corn, sks	1,760	Barley, sks	2,216
Butter, pkgs	25	Oats, sks	501
Potatoes, bush	310	Bacon, lbs	100

GROCERIES—Are held as follows: Coffees—Green, choice 35c; prime 32c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 40c. Roasted coffees—In papers, 35c; in bulk, 34¾c; Java 43c. Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb. Oolong 25c@50c ₱ lb; fancy $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchon 26@35c ₱ lb. Sugars—Standard Ex C 10¾c; standard B 13¾c; standard A 10¾c; standard bards 11¾c. Molasses—Choice New Orleans 72c; prime 65@70c; fair 60@65c. Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60@; Amer 60@65c; lower grades 30@40c, as to quality. Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 9@9¾c; Rangoon 7¾c.

The bacon and provision market is still unchanged, in price, with sales as follows: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 12¾c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₱ lb, 16c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8¾c; bacon rib sides, ₱ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9¾c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₱ lb; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10¼c; prime leaf do in half barrels, ₱ lb, 10¾c; prime leaf do in buckets, ₱ lb 11¼c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10¼c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10¾c ₱ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11¼c ₱ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ₱ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ₱ lb, 11¾c; refined do in 8 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 21¾c; ham sausage, 10c.

The flour market is somewhat excited, and prices have an upward tendency. Wheat is scarce and prices very firm.

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 13, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week have been fair of way, and a shade light of through cattle intended for the Eastern markets. The attendance of buyers is better than last week, and the feeling shows an improvement in trade. Although not many stock have changed hands the market is firm, and unless the run proves heavy toward the latter part of the week, prices will undoubtedly rule higher. At this writing some of the dealers say prices are a shade higher, but not enough so to make any change in quotations.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to extra 1,300 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 25; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. The quality of the offerings mixed, all kinds and grades. Trade opened to-day firm, and continued so throughout, closing in the evening firm, with most all the stock in the yard sold.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6; prime Philadelphia, $5 85 to $5 95; prime Yorkers, $5 50 to $5 65.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. Quality about the same as usually offered here. The attendance of buyers good; market moderately active and prices firm as about the following:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $5 75; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Flour active; superfine $5 00@5 90. Wheat quiet at $1 70@1 86. Rye 90@95c. Corn active; old yellow 85c; new 80@82c. Oats active; white 55@56c. Crude petroleum 10c; refined 19½c. Whisky firmer at $1 01.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 14, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday exhibited less firmness then for some days past, although there was no decline in prices. Buyers were less anxious to take hold. At certain points in the oil regions a fair business was reported.

CRUDE.

We have no change to note in prices. Dealers are not disposed to make concessions in order to make sales. What they may do some days hence is another matter. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 barrels Union.....$1 25
3,000 barrels United, at Wells.....1 00
1,000 barrels United, at 9 Wells.....1 12

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market quiet prices unchanged. Sales were made at the works, free on cars 11½c.

Philadelphia—Spot 13¾c; February 13¾@c; March 13¾@14c; April 14¾@14¾c.

New York—spot 13¾@13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The "Courier" says: The market was very quiet but firm at all points, with very little change from previous quotations. Sales: 9,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 37¾
3,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 46
3,000 bbls, upper road, s. o. February.....1 40
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 37¾
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells.....1 00
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United.....1 12½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United.....1 25

NEW YORK, January 13.—Closing 12¾.—Market firmer. Crude in bulk $5 00 gold, 5¾c. Refined 14¾@14¾c. Cases 15¾@16c. Naphtha, 7¾@8c. Philadelphia quiet and firm; refined 13¾c; cases 3,000 bbls refined at 13¾c; 2,000 bbls high test 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Market quiet. S. W. 12½c; crude 8½; cases 19½; sales none; futures: February 12¾c; March 13¾@14c; April 14¾@14¾c.

TIDIOUTE, January 13.—Market steady and quiet at 1 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 13.—Market quiet and steady at $1 15@1 20.

OIL CITY, January 13.—Market quiet, weak and nominal at $1 25; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Market quiet but steady at $1 37½@1 40.

PARKER'S, January 13.—Market quiet at $1 12½@1 25.

ROUSSVILLE, January 13.—Market quiet at $1 15@1 20.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	563
Owner	Star O W	375
Stevenson	Riverside O W	613
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	462
Duncan	Penn O W	80
Abrams	Nonpareil O W	154
Jos Bushnell	National O W	465
Jos Bushnell	Irwin & D's O W	634
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	464
Stevenson	Eagle O W	465
Stevenson	Atlantic O W	160
Tack & M	Citizens O W	714
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	394
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,485
Total		7,105

PIG IRON.

Reports of the Furnaces for 1873—A Broken Year—Most of the Furnaces Out of Blast.

CITY FURNACES—THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

These works, situated in the lower part of Carondelet, have a capital of $2,000,000, and consists of one rail mill and appointments and three blast furnaces, one of fourteen feet, one of fifteen feet and one of sixteen feet bosh. The company have in their employ 900 men, with an average monthly pay-roll of $35,000. The amount of pig iron manufactured by the Vulcan in 1873 was very much reduced, owing to the low prices and the panic, which had a very disastrous effect upon the iron trade generally. The product for the year was 16,258 tons of pig iron against 22,000 tons in 1872, and 11,000 tons in 1871. The large decline in the value of all articles, and the dull market that has characterized the year, made it necessary to reduce wages, and this was done to the extent of about twenty per cent. The monthly capacity of the rail mill is 2,000 tons. All the ores used were from Missouri—mostly from the Iron Mountain. All brands of iron manufactured have been curtailed, owing to continuous decline in values of pig iron and rails from the beginning to the close of the year. Another fact that tended to further depress trade was that a great many of the new railroads being built were iron and not steel as usual instead of money. It would be difficult to make a comparison between 1872 and 1873, as there has been such a radical change in prices of all kinds of iron.

JUPITER IRON WORKS.

The works of this company are within a short distance of the Vulcan, and stand on the property formerly used by the United States during the war for the erection of gunboats. The company was organized in the early part of 1873 with a capital of $1,000,000. The officers are: D. R. Garrison, president; Oliver A. Harr, vice president, and H. E. Garrison, secretary. There has been only one furnace constructed thus far, but it is so arranged that the other can be built adjoining whenever it shall be required. This furnace, has a capacity of 100 tons of pig iron per day, and is twenty feet in the bosh. Despite making it the largest furnace west of the mountains, The furnace has not been put in blast, and will not be until the price of iron justifies.

MISSOURI IRON COMPANY.

This is the oldest city company and was the pioneer in the manufacture of pig iron in this vicinity from our soft coal. This company formerly owned the Carondelet furnace, but that becoming too small and worn out, they purchased the Lewis Iron Co.'s works, changing the name to that of the Missouri Furnace Company, organized with a capital of $300,000, with Geo. D. Hall as president, E. C. Cushman, vice president, Alex. J. Ieith, secretary, and Chas. A. McMonagle, superintendent.

There are two furnaces, one of which was in blast ten months and the other but two. They employ about 125 men with one furnace in blast and about 200 with both. The reduction in wages since the panic has been about twenty per cent. The furnaces have a monthly capacity of 3,400 tons. The furnaces have consumed during the year 1873, about 90,000 tons of coal, 7,000 cords of wood, and the monthly pay-roll averaged $7,000. The ores used have come from Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, Cedar Creek and Glenn Emma mines. The total manufacture of pig iron in 1873 was 9,300 tons of No. 1 foundry, 1,800 tons of No. 2 do., 1,700 of mill, making a total of 13,400 tons, against 22,000 tons in 1872 and 11,000 tons in 1871.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS IRON COMPANY.

This company completes the list of the Carondelet furnaces, and is on the river bank a few blocks below the works of the Missouri Iron Company. The company has a capital of $850,000, and the officers at present are Henry S. Reed, president; Jno. T. Dozier, vice president, Capt. J. S. Gorman, secretary. There are two furnaces, each fourteen feet in the boshes and fifty-six feet in height. There has been but one furnace in blast during 1873, and that for only eight months, ceasing operations on the 8th of October last. The company has in its employ about 120 men, with an average monthly pay-roll of $7,500.

During the eight months in which they were in operation they made 9,269 tons of iron of 2,268 pounds, that being the weight at which pig iron is sold. The material used in the manufacture of this amount of iron was 379,564 bushels of Connellsville coke, 33,617 tons of Big Muddy coal and 15,811 tons of Missouri ores. The Connellsville coke cost 29½ cents per bushel, and Big Muddy coal $4 95 per ton, each delivered in the stock-house. The capacity of the two furnaces is about 2,000 tons per month. Neither furnaces are now running, and they will not "blow in" again until there is a material improvement in the iron trade.

THE MOSELLE IRON WORKS, AT MOSELLE, MISSOURI.

The Moselle furnaces are situated on the Pacific Railroad, in Phelps county. The village consists of about forty houses, a good store, custom mill, saw mill, etc., which, together with the schoolhouse and church, comprise the surrounding interests of the place. The company owns, beside the furnace building proper, some thirty tenement houses and a new general store building well filled with goods.

The furnace is a charcoal one, as are all the rest in that section. The furnace in blast since November, 1872, made 5,115 tons of pig iron, the greater part of which ranked as No. 1 charcoal. The coal used were the specular and red hematite ore, from mines owned by the company in Phelps county. In addition to the pig iron manufactured, there was burned about 600,000 bushels of charcoal, and they have now about 400,000 bushels on hand. There are about two hundred hands employed in chopping, coaling, furnacemen and teamsters. The price of labor varies from $1 to $1 75 per day; about one-half of the teams employed belong to the company, the balance are hired for hauling ore and coal. These extensive works are under the efficient management of Mr. J. C. Smith, who kindly furnished the above information.—St. Louis Democrat.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1874.

FLOUR—Scarce, with a moderate demand, mainly on local accounts.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 spring $1 28¾; No 2, $1 25¾ bid cash; $1 27¾ a 1 28 February, $1 30¾ seller March. Corn dull and prices lower; high mixed quoted steady at 61¾c cash or January, 62¾c February, 63¾c March. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2, 43c cash. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 85c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, $1 05@1 06; No 3, $1 25@1 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14 50. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 9¾c seller February, 9¾c seller March. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sales shoulders, loose, 5¾c; short rib middles, loose, 7¾c seller March. Green meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders quoted at 5¾c. Hams, 16 pounds average 8¾@9c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 97¼c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton easier at 16¾c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5 75a 6 50; extra Ohio $7a7 60; St. Louis $7 10a11 00; good to choice $7 65a8 65. Whisky quiet at $1 00a1 00¾. Wheat closed quiet; No 3 spring $1 52a1 54; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 62a1 64; Iowa mixed $1 53¾. Rye firm at $1 05a1 07. Barley scarce and nominal. Malt firm. Corn firm; old western mixed, in store, 90@91¾c; do afloat 93@93½c; damaged, in store, 75c. Oats quiet; mixed and white western 65@66c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Crude petroleum 8¾c; refined 18¾c. Turpentine firm at 44¾c. Pork heavy; new mess $16 25a16 50; extra prime $16 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 6¼c; middles heavy; long clear 8¾c; short 8¾c; long and short clear January 8¾c, February 8¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¼a 9 15-16c, January 9¾c, March 9 9-16@9¾c, April 9 11-16c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Wool—Improved demand, stock scarce, firmer and higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 55a57c; extra 52a56c; medium 55a57c; coarse 50a52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 55a 56c; medium 54a56c; coarse 50a52c. Combing washed 60a62c; combing unwashed 40a43c; Canada combing 62a63c; fine unwashed 36a40c; coarse and medium washed 36a37c; tub washed 52a57c; Colorado washed 32a36c; Colorado unwashed 28a30c; extra and merino pulled 46a50c; No 1 and superfine pulled 46a50c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 13.—Cattle—Receipts, including 60 cars reported to arrive, 1,724. Market slow; buyers and sellers apart; owners asking ¼c over last week's closing price, with but little doing.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,000. Market active at ¼c advance on last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 600; total for the week, 8,000, against 15,700 for same time last week. Market slow and dull; Yorkers $5 37½@5 40; heavy hogs $5 75a5 90.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Flour strong, active and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn buoyant and higher; mixed western 56c. Oats higher; mixed western 46c. Rye firm at $1. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork $16 25a16 50. Bulk shoulders 6¼@6¾c; clear rib 8a8¼c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 7¾a8c; clear rib sides 10a10¼c; clear 9c. Sugar cured hams 13a14c. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Butter in good demand and unchanged. Coffee strong at 25a27½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Corn easier; white 71c. Oats lower at 56c. Bran $1. Dry salt meats to $6 95; prime Yorkers, $5 50 to $5 65.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Hogs—Receipts 3,669 head. Market firmer at $5 30@5 87 for live; $7a8 for city dressed; $6 75a7 25 for western.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 13.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 60. Corn firm at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Grain steady at yesterday's quotations. Petroleum steady, firm and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 6@7 per cent.

STERLING

dull and weak at 482¾@483 for sixty days, and 486a 486¾ for sight.

GOLD

closed steady at 111¾, after selling at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates were 6@7 gold to 1 29. Customs receipts, $524,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,693,000. Produce exports for the week, $4,000,700. Clearings, $25,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	5-20's, '67	116¾
5-20's, '62	113¾	5-20's, '68	116
5-20's, '64	115¾	New 5's	113
5-20's, '65	115½	10-40's	113
5-20's, '65, new	115½	Currency 6's	114¾

STATE BONDS

quiet at slightly improved figures.

Missouri	92	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, old	73¾	North Carolina, old	26
Tennessee, new	69	North Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	45		

STOCKS

opened steady, but soon declined ¼@¾ on rumors of a riot in Tompkins's Square, and continued reverish until it was settled that the workingmen's gathering had been dispersed without serious disturbance, and receipt of Washington advices that Secretary Richardson regarded yesterday's vote on Kelley's bill as favorable to inflation, notwithstanding the later votes on Holman's and Hawley's resolutions. The market then recovered from the early decline, and closed steady at nearly the highest figures of the day. The greatest was most decided in New York Central. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Chicago, Columbus and Indianapolis, and New York Central. Total sales between ten and two o'clock, 200,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Western Union, 41,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Wabash, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Ohios, 20,000 New York Central, 26,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 St. Paul, 7,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 6,300 Northwest.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	72¾
W. U. Tel. Co	82¾	Wabash	30¾
Quicksilver	28	Do preferred	50
Adams Express Co	92½	Ft. Wayne	90¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	69	Terre Haute	12
American Express	60½	Do preferred	33
U. S. Express	71	Chicago & Alton	106
Pacific Mail	42	Do preferred	109
N. Y. Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34½
Erie	47¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	102¾
Do preferred	74	Lake Shore	84¾
Harlem	126	Panama	94
Do preferred	122	Illinois Central	103
Michigan Central	84	Union Pacific	34¾
Pittsburgh	72¾	Central Pacific	92
Northwestern	69¾	Union	85
Do preferred	92¾	Hartford & Erie	3¾
Rock Island	104¾	Del. Lack	100
N. J. Central	99¾	Bankers' bills	483¾
St. Paul	48¾		

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Flour firmer at $7 15 at 7 50. Wheat firm at $1 48a1 57. Corn firm at 60a 62c. Oats firm at 45a50c. Barley firm at $1 35a1 55. Rye quiet at 91a92c. Pork firm at $15 50. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at 8¾@9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 7¾a8c; clear 8a7½c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾a8½c. Green meats firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾a8¾c. Hams 8¾@9¾c. Hogs moderately active; shippers $5 60a5 85; packers $5 25a5 50; receipts 3,670. Whisky firmer and higher; sales at 97c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Business more active to-day with manufacturer's agents, but the jobbing trade continues very quiet. Cotton goods steady and strong. Bleached and brown sheetings in good demand and closely sold up. Medium grades prints and shirting stripes in improved request. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings more active, but jeans dull.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 3 white Wabash $1 50; amber Michigan $1 50, seller February $1 54, seller March $1 60. Corn steady with moderate demand; high mixed 73@c, seller January 67c, low mixed 66c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 1, 49c; No. 2, 47a48c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 29¾; No 2, $1 25¾ bid cash; $1 27¾a 1 28 February, $1 30¾ seller March. Corn dull and lower; No 2, 42c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1, 78c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No 1, $1 55.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour firmer and advanced 25c on higher grades. Grain firmer. Wheat $1 60a1 65. Corn 64a65c. Oats 60a61c. Provisions firm. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¾c. Lard firm; tierce 9¼@9¾c; keg 10¼a10½c; good 8¾c. Whisky firm at 97c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand at 13¾a14¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 67¾c for white and 65a66c for mixed. Oats firm at 52½c. Bulk shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at $1 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Corn very firm at 82 20. Coffee scarce and firm at 28@33c. Butter quiet at 18@22c. Potatoes dull at $2 75a2 85.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Algeria	January 14	Liverpool.
Olympia	January 14	Liverpool.
Nevada	January 14	Liverpool.
Arragon	January 14	Bristol.
Harmonia	January 15	Hamburg.
Victoria	January 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 17	Liverpool.
Republic	January 17	Liverpool.
Egypt	January 17	Liverpool.
Russia	January 21	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 21	Liverpool.
Macedonia	January 22	Liverpool.
Silesia	January 22	Hamburg.
Tyrgarten	January 22	Bremen.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Glasgow.
Etysia	January 24	Liverpool.
Greece	January 24	Liverpool.
Castalia	January 27	Liverpool.
Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Olympus	January 17	Liverpool.
Marathon	January 24	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	January 25	Liverpool.
Parthia	January 25	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth	January 15	Liverpool.
Ohio	January 23	Liverpool.
Neederland	January 23	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 13, 1874.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 13, 1874.

River stationary, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 35 degrees at 4 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 13, 1874.

River thirteen feet nine inches and falling. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; J. E. Rankin, for Pittsburgh, 5 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M. Cloudy and cold.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—River declining slowly, with thirty feet on the shoals. Arrived—Heilman and Cook, Paducah. Departed—Eudyville, Upper Cumberland; Cook, Paducah. Weather raining all day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 13.—Arrived—Atlantic, St. Louis; Jno. Kilgour, Cincinnati; Wild Duck, St. Louis; Belfast, Vicksburg. Departed—Frank Gilmore, Memphis; Jno. Kilgour, New Orleans; Wild Duck, Pittsburgh. River risen sixteen inches. Snowing. Mercury 34 degrees.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Philipps
E. Bennett	Carmack
Elizabeth	Houghton
West Virginia	Donaldson
J. E. Rankin	Cutler

...Geneva.
...Geneva.
...Elizabeth.
...Geneva.
...Matamoras.

Departed.

Elector	Abrams
E. Bennett	Carmack
Elizabeth	Houghton
E. W. Skillinger	Russell

...Geneva.
...Geneva.
...Elizabeth.
...Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet nine inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Matamoras.....J. E. Rankin.....Cutler, 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet nine inches and falling. The weather was cool, but not out of season.

THE Paragon left New Orleans for Cincinnati Saturday.

THE Nick Longworth passed Vicksburg Saturday, coming up.

THE Arlington refused corn below Cairo at ten cents per sack.

THE Fayette retires from the Owensboro and Henderson trade.

WE are indebted to our friend Dravo of the Juniata for favors.

THE fine towboat Rover is receiving for St. Louis and way points.

THE Onachita river is down to six feet at Camden, and falling.

THE towboat D. T. Lane arrived at Cincinnati with a tow of Kanawha coal.

STEAMBOATMEN are compelled to keep a sharp look out for the bridges at Cincinnati.

AN Oregon paper has just heard of the St. Louis bridge and thinks it will be a big thing.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, left for Cincinnati with a moderate trip.

THE steamer West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, leaves at 6 A. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE punctual packet James E. Rankin, Captain Cutler, takes her departure for Matamoras at 2 P. M.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides will have dispatch for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THE steamer Hallie has entered the trade between Little Rock and Pine Bluff as a railroad connection packet.

THE Fontenelle, pronounced the best low water steamer of her size afloat, will soon be called into requisition.

CAPTAIN BRAITHWAITE of the Katie P. Kountz is at St. Louis on a visit. His boat is laid up in the Arkansas.

AT late accounts the May Lowry was at Ozark, Ark., with prospects of going to New Orleans with a good trip.

THE Potomac could not come under the Newport bridge Saturday. The harbor towboat Champion No. 8 delivered her freight at the wharf.

POMEROY, Ohio, was inundated Saturday, and business was almost entirely suspended. Citizens traveled from point to point in boats.

THE Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The Indiana is lying below the foot of Vine street, awaiting a decline of the river before passing under the bridge.

TWENTY-FOUR foreign mails are to be dispatched by as many vessels, on eighteen different days during the month of January, from the port of New York.

THIS dearth in sugar freight at New Orleans makes it hard on St. Louis and Ohio river packets, as it is about all they have to depend on for back trips now.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. DAVIS, of the upper Mississippi government improvement steamers Montana and Coffrey, is spending the winter with his family in Memphis.

AT Cincinnati the price of Youghiogheny coal dropped to ten cents per bushel by the barge load saturday, which is the lowest figure in the Cincinnati market for five years.

THE steamer Junista, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure for Cincinnati and way points on Friday. Sh

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, January 14, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Death of "Young America."

Master James G. Speaight, better known as "Young America," the marvelous musical prodigy, died in Boston on Saturday night of heart disease. The little fellow will be remembered most pleasantly by those who witnessed his clever performances at two or three of our theaters, where he played the violin with all the ease and grace of a maestro. He was filling an engagement at the Boston Theater at the time of his death, and had appeared at the matinee on Saturday. He appeared somewhat tired at the close of the performance, and Mr. Sargent, the manager, advised him not to come in the evening. Accordingly he stayed at home at his lodgings, but made it against his will, persisting that nothing ailed him. Father and son retired early, the lad seeming bright and cheerful, and complaining of no bad feeling. But early in the night the father was awakened by the sound of the lad's voice, and says he distinguished, after waking, some such words as these: "Imperial God, make room for a little fellow." Supposing the lad was talking in his sleep, he spoke to him with the intention of rousing him, but received no answer. Then he became alarmed, and shouting to the boy he discovered, with grief and horror, that he was dead.

The Improvement of Hiland Avenue.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In company with some other gentlemen interested in the improvement of Hiland avenue, I visited Washington last week, to examine the various kinds of pavement in use there—especially the vulcanite, which it is proposed to lay on Hiland avenue. Saturday morning last, I went around with the Commissioners, to see the different pavements, and found thirty varieties. The wooden pavements, in my opinion, are much better laid in Washington than in Pittsburgh. The cobble is not as smooth as the Belgian—it is rough for a stone pavement, and I do not think much of the cobble to it. The concrete is the smoothest and next desirable of all the pavements to drive on, but there are serious objections to it—the principal one being the difficulty in making gas and water connections. In the concrete pavement the gas and water pipes laid under the sidewalks on both sides of the street, and thus avoid all trouble in making connections, and obviate the necessity for digging up the streets. On Hiland avenue the distributing water pipes and gas mains are on one side of the street, and property holders (in case the concrete pavement is laid) will have to make connections on both sides before the street is improved. The hardness of the concrete is such that it is almost impossible to dig through it. I asked Dr. Fluhrer, in presence of two of the Commissioners for Hiland avenue, whether he would guarantee his pavement for ten years, to which he gave an evasive answer. We called on G. W. Shepard, and he spoke very highly of the concrete. In answer to my question as to the depth of stone required for heavy hauling, he replied, "not less than twelve inches." Dr. Fluhrer's bid to the Hiland Avenue Commission, for the concrete pavement, provided for but six inches of stone for the foundation, to which I objected on account of the wet nature of the soil. However, after a thorough examination of the different pavements in Washington, (making all due allowance for being among friends of the concrete,) I would not object to it being laid on Hiland avenue, providing that it was well put down on a twelve inch stone foundation; that all side connections are made before the work is begun; and that the contractors will give a guarantee, with ample security, that it will remain in good serviceable condition for ten years.

A PROPERTY HOLDER ON HILAND AVENUE.

MR. B. K. JAMISON.

What a Correspondent Says of Him.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a friend in Philadelphia:

Mr. Jamison is misguided into an "opportunity" in your city, but this is a mistake. Before his name so freely used, he was anxious to go to Pittsburgh, even at the risk of his health, and was only prevented by the urgent solicitation of his friends. Two weeks ago I found him in a high fever, and his whole body was covered with a scarlet rash clearly indicating the disease and its cause. Two weeks previously his little boy was taken down suddenly, at the point of death from scarlet fever, and the father became a victim of devotion to his child. On Saturday last I saw him again, much improved, but his skin was all peeling—a characteristic effects of the fever. The entire appearance forbids the idea that his illness has been feigned, aside from the well known integrity and high sense of honor. In about a week or ten days he will be able to go to Pittsburgh without danger—but I have hinted, his evidence will not add much to what is already known, viz.: That the Nation Trust Company left with the firm certain bonds as collaterals for money loaned through their agency.

WAS IT MURDER?

Mysterious Drowning.

At three o'clock Saturday morning last, the captain and mate on the Messenger, lying at the wharf, were aroused by hearing a loud noise. On getting up they discovered a man on the barge near their boat, and another struggling in the water. They at once ran to his rescue. They secured a rope, and threw it to the drowning man. He seized it, but before he could be drawn in his strength failed and he sunk and was lost. The man on the barge left on their approach, and hastened up the wharf. No one knows who he is, or who the drowned man was. The mate on the Saltinger, who was also aroused and helped to save the man, states that on Friday night, late, he saw two men leave a saloon on the wharf, and go in the direction of the barge. He knows nothing further about them. There is some suspicion that more than a way may have showed his companion overboard. It is singular that the circumstance was not quiet so long.

Since the above was written the body of the drowned man has been recovered. He was apparently a boatman, about thirty years of age. He had on a blue coat and vest, light colored pants and flannel shirt. His hand was badly cut, and he was of medium build. The body has not been identified. Coroner McMullin will hold an inquest to-day. It does not appear that there was any foul play; but the conduct of the companion of the deceased was suspicious, to say the least.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Organization—Examining the Pay Rolls.

The new Water Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of George B. Chalmers as Chairman, and Mr. Murray, Assistant Water Assessor, as Clerk. After the transaction of some business concerning particulars for the regular committee, they adjourned until evening to attend to matters pertaining to the water extensions, heretofore controlled by the Water Commission. When the committee met in the evening at the rooms of the late commission, the pay rolls of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers were gone over at length, consuming considerable time. The pay rolls and time books were certified to under oath. Following is a summary furnished by the Secretary, Mr. John T. Duff:

Payrolls of new water works for December 1873, approved by the Water Commissioners, January 1873.

Street hands, office and Chief Engineer Depart-ment payroll.....$7,918 62

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS PAY ROLLS.

Coll's quarry.....	$4,080 56
Kelly's Station.....	1,203 28
Brilliant Station, (pumping works foundation)....	7,686 76
Coleman's Station.....	5,809 90—$17,329 10
Bills for material and contracts.....	37,021 76—$54,350 86
Total amount.....	$82,276 48

They were approved.

BILLS OBJECTED TO.

After consideration of the pay rolls, the items of bills were taken up, but although the committee continued in session until eleven o'clock it was found impossible to get through. Objections were made to certain bills including one of $150 for carriage hire and one for fifty inch pipe. The former was for transportation to the new works, and the latter it was stated even by members of the late Water Commission was not ordered under any bid or contract. It is likely that some "warm work" will be made in the meeting to-day, as the famous Water Commission will extend throughout a greater portion of the year.

GRIER COMING BACK.

The Arrangements for His Return.

It is now stated that the "missing cashier," Robert J. Grier, has consented to return, and tell all he knows about the transactions of the Nation Trust Company. The *Chronicle* speaking of the proposition made by Grier, to the stockholders, says:

This latter proposition has been under consideration of the new board of Directors for some time past, and arrangements are now so far completed that the return of Grier may be effected upon. The final consultation was held yesterday afternoon. The five thousand dollars reward has been withdrawn and bail in ample amount has already been given in a like sum to secure the appearance of the defendant. The understanding is that Grier will make a detailed statement of the affairs of the bank; that he will tell who got the money, who profited by the use of the city funds and water bonds, and will generally clear up the questions which have worried the public.

It is not definitely known when Grier will return, but it is not probable that the event will be delayed very long. It has been arranged that Alderman McMasters will meet him at some point not far distant from the city and accompany him here. This arrangement has been approved by Colonel Bayne, and also meets the approval of the directors of the bank. The friends of Grier, and we may state that a large number of delinquent parties are of the same views, contend that he has not profited by the transactions which have caused so much trouble, and for this reason they are anxious that he should return and give the valuable information his possession. It is probable an effort will be made to attack the credibility of the statement expected from him, but those who seem to know him well still assert that it will be fully corroborated by other testimony.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Preparing for the Assessments for 1874—The Expenses of 1873. Etc.

At ten o'clock yesterday the Board of Revision met in the Common Council Chamber, B. F. Kennedy, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of revising city assessments for the present year.

All the city wards were represented, except the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth wards.

Members of the Board of Revision from the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh wards, not previously qualified, were then sworn in by City Controller Snodgrass.

City Assessor Phelps then announced that he had completed his assessment in full for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, and the Board could take such action to its revision as they thought proper.

The assessments in the remaining wards would be completed as early as possible.

Mr. D. Wenke moved the appointment of committees of three, similar to last year, to review assessments and work in advance of the Board. Carried.

FINANCE REPORT.

The Finance Committee made the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, appointed under resolution of February 4, 1873, after careful consideration of the amount and character of labor required, fixed the following rates of compensation:

Chief clerk, per month.....	$ 100 00
Assistant clerk, per month.....	75 00
Delivery of notices, per day.....	3 00
Extra compensation City Assessor, per annum.....	1,800 00

Your committee has met on the first day of each month, and under this schedule approved pay rolls, a summary of which is herewith presented; the pay rolls and other vouchers having been filed with the City Controller.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES OF EQUALIZATION.

Expense of assessment of 1873 for which warrants have been drawn:

Clerk hire.....	$ 5,570 80
Delivering notices.....	1,179 60
Office expenses.....	518 55
Board.....	6,175 00
City Assessor (14 months).....	2,100 00
	$15,543 35

ASSESSMENT 1874

Clerk hire.....	$1,687 50
Delivery of notices.....	43 50
Official expenses.....	26 60—$ 1,757 60
Total.....	$17,300 95

On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. Strain offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the report of the Chairman on Committees.

Adjourned.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Cause of the Battle—The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads—A Statement of the Case—An Interesting Review.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

It seems to have become a periodical necessity for difficulties and misunderstandings to arise between these companies, and whenever any such does occur, a preconceived charge is raised by the organs of the latter, which fills the land in all its length and breadth with a wail not always musical or truthful. Just now another cry is swelling from the monumental city, and as it promises to reach the ears of most persons connected with or interested in railroads, a few plain facts may as well be presented to accompany it.

The misunderstanding between these companies originated some twelve years since, when the national capital was changed by the rebellion, and the resources of the country were taxed to the utmost for its preservation. At that time the Baltimore and Ohio Company had the only railroad line reaching Washington, and ran it as a selfish and tyrannical monopoly. Having a single track only on this line, and that being of very imperfect construction and equipment, the road was unequal to the demands upon it, and after a good deal of trouble and some pretty strong intimations from those in government authority, the company owing it was compelled to improve it and increase its capacity. At that time the Baltimore and Ohio railroad proper was repeatedly broken and interrupted, so that it could also be relied upon as a channel of communication with the West, and the country locked for some other route to be opened by which the capital could be reached and protected. The Pennsylvania Railroad, being the nearest great route to Washington, connecting the Western and Northern States of the Union, and having passed entirely through loyal territory, was called upon by the government and people to furnish the transportation required. This it did promptly by securing the control of, and thoroughly repairing, the Northern Central Railroad, by the construction of its main road and other important lines at Harrisburg, and thus completed a railroad system radiating throughout all the loyal States. No sooner was this accomplished, and the system made effective by the exertions of Pennsylvania Railroad officers and the utilization of Pennsylvania Railroad motive-power and rolling-stock, than the management of the Baltimore and Ohio commenced a system of hostility toward all connected with it, which has been persevered in, with unabated vindictiveness, down to the present time. These manoeuvres refused to sell, or permit to be sold, tickets over any of the Pennsylvania lines to any station, general or local. They refused to permit baggage to be checked from any point on the Pennsylvania lines over their forty miles of road forming the connection to Washington; and in many other ways they illustrated the fable of "the dog in the manger." This Washington branch was their idol—their goose that laid the golden eggs; and they commenced that all the American people should give in their devotion and their ducats. From Maine to California protests were heard against their illiberality and selfishness, but they put money in their purses, and smiled in derision at the public outcry complaining public. During the darkest periods of the war fully nine-tenths of the men and material required by the government from the West and North were carried over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and from that city reached the capital over the forty miles of road owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, but the latter refused to contribute capital, and they gave it their patronage. This they did from choice, not necessity, because the Pennsylvania Railroad company, with its control and influence in Washington, refused to sell tickets and check baggage over their line to the latter. They